PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,344—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1901.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

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SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	7th Sept.
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	14th ,,
M. L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	21st ,,
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	28th ,,
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	5th Oct.
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	12th ,,
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	19th ,,
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	26th ,,
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	2nd Nov.
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	9th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	16th ,,
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	23rd ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	30th ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between noon and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st August, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
* IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,212	1st October 1901.
* CLEOPATRA	......	4,024	1st November 1901
IMPERATRIX	C, Bellen	4,212	1st December 1901.

* will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
MORAVIA	......	3,506	in January 1902
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	in February, 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

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	1st Class.	2nd Class.
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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Billaffer	4.766	25th Sept. 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

H. PETEANI, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 26th August, 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
YARRA	4,255	Negre	26th Sept., 1901.
NATAL	4,088	Boulis	24th Oct., 1901.
SALAZIE	4,255	Aubert	21st Nov. 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SALAZIE," 4,255 tons, Captain Aubert, to sail on or about 18th September, 1901.

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PASSAGES TO EUROPE.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1902.

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S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 6th Sept., at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

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S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695, tons, on TUESDAY, the 3rd September, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on THURSDAY, the 5th Sept., at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwader, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KARACHI, ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "PALITANA," 2,998 tons, on or about THURSDAY, the 5th September.

FOR NATAL, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 7th September.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 27th September.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 4th September.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 3rd September 1901.

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Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
S. S. SAFARI	1,452	Tepe	16th September.
S. S. SULTAN	2,884	Scharfe	30th ,,

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THOS DUNKIN'S.
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ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR.
WATSON'S CLUB.
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UAM VAR.
MATHER'S 3 Stars.
&c. &c. &c.

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CHAMPAGNE, HOCK,
CLARET, BURGUNDY,
LIQUEURS,
FROM
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W & A GILBEY, J. & C. WHITE
HEIDSIECK & Co. E. & F. CANORS
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To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

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CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT THEIR BILLS of LADING for our COUNTER-SIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 20 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 2nd September, 1901.

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THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 6th instant, being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICES of Messrs. DADABHOY HORMUSJEE & Co., COOPER LANDING COMPANY, and RAMCHUNDER MAHADEO & Co., have been REMOVED from the Parsee Bazar Street, near Elphinstone Circle, to "ALICE BUILDINGS" Hornby Road THIRD FLOOR, from THIS DAY.

Bombay, 29th August, 1901.

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A MOST POWERFUL, RELIABLE AND SPEEDY CURE FOR

Influenza, Malarial Fevers, Ague, Chill, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Dumbague,

AND ALL DISEASES

Arising from Biliary derangement caused by Malaria. Is used as a Preventive and cure in Epidemic Fevers and Plague. Acts like a charm!

☞ Beware of spurious Imitations.

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THE ORIGINAL MADON'S PHARMACY,
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Chemists, MADON SONS & CO., Bombay.

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An absolute necessity during the Monsoons.
Every Table should be fitted with one

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.

HORNBY ROAD.

Rs. 5,000 DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The Manufacturers of the Diamond Jubilee Chains, with a view of introducing their few specialities into India, will give Rs. 5,000 in Cash, to the purchasers—

OF A
DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.
OR A
Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires
Rs. 2-8.
OR AN
ENGLISH-MAKE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.
GUARANTEED FOR 5 YEARS.

(We guarantee our Time-pieces to keep in correct working order for 5 years, and during this period we undertake to put right free of charge all minor accidents, including breakage of main springs, oiling etc., for which no charge will be made.)

Prize Tickets will be presented FREE OF COST to the purchasers.

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PRIZES.			Rs.
1 Prize			1,000
1 Do.			500
1 Do.			250
2 Prizes	Rs. 125	each	250
2 Do.	„ 100	„	200
2 Do.	„ 75	„	150
4 Do.	„ 50	„	200
10 Do.	„ 25	„	250
100 Do.	„ 10	„	1,000
200 Do.	„ 5	„	1,000
200 Do.	„ 1	„	200
523 Prizes		Total ...	5,000

The drawing to be held on the 14th September, 1901,
ON THE
"ART UNION PRINCIPLE"
In the presence of representatives of Local Presses and Public.

All holders of Tickets are cordially invited to be present to witness the "bona fide" drawing.

N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS.
Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers,
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FOR SALE AND HIRE.

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Upholsterers, Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they are occupying new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Gaji Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bed-rooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

POLO! POLO!! POLO!!! EROOM & Co., Calcutta, supply the whole POLO PLAYING world with their noted Pole Sticks and Balls: order from them only if reliable articles are wanted.

BIRTHDAY and WEDDING PRESENTS, Engagement, Signet and Fancy Gem Rings, Bracelets, Brooches, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Chains, Scarf Pins, Lockets, Links, Studs and all sorts of Jewellery always ready in stock. Inscriptions, Crests and Monograms engraved on Presentation Articles in best artistic style.—P. MEHTA and Co., 69 Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

BREAD PLATTERS—Fine electroplated mounts with wood centres Rs. 16 and Rs. 20. In case containing Platter, Fork, Toasting Fork and Bread Knife, Rs. 88.—MARCKS AND Co., LTD., Bombay and Poona.

BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE, manufactured by THOMSON and TAYLOR, is the best Household Remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Per bottle Re. 1-4.—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WANGHUI CANES, Burnt Ash. Olive Green, and Browns, Rs. 2 each. Silver Mounted, Rs. 2-8 each. Choice Walking Sticks, New Handles, Sterling Silver Mounts. Quite New. Inspection invited.—ASQUITH & LORD, LD., Opposite Clock Tower.

HORSE WANTED,—Steady-going, SADDLE HORSE, up to weight 15 to 16 hands. Address stating price to "C" care of this paper.

WANTED an experienced ENGINE DRIVER, on a Salary of Rs. 35 to 40 per month. Those who have passed the 3rd Grade Examination in Mechanical Engineering only need apply, with Certificates, to the ASSISTANT ENGINEER, SANGOJI TANK WORKS, Bijapur District.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!! BLANKETS!!! Special Offer. Grey 100" by 50", price Rs. 2. White 100" by 50", Re. 1-14. Scarlet, 96" by 50," Re. 1-12. 84" by 48", Re. 1-8. Coolie (Brown,) Re. 1-10. Army Blanket, Rs. 2-10 each. Cash with order.—NEWTON and Co., 64-2, Bowbazar St, Calcutta.

NEW NOVELTIES in PLATEDWARE, Suitable for Ladies or Gents., for New Year, Wedding, and such occasion at Cheapest Prices.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

LOANS.—ADVANCES made on approved security of all descriptions. Transactions strictly confidential. Terms moderate. Apply S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co. House and Financial Agents, 17 Bank Street, Fort.

RAIN—Most of our constituents are under the impression that good photographs cannot be taken on a wet or cloudy day. This is a mistake. Our STUDIO is specially adapted for producing best results during rainy or cloudy weather when the light is soft and most suitable for artistic work. Special Reduced Rates for outdoor photography such as Polo, Cricket, Football, Lawn Tennis, &c., &c. For particulars apply to the Manager, RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers, Hornby Row, Bombay.

"AUSTRALIAN BRANDY."—The "Lancet" says:—"A sound honest BRANDY which our Analysis and examination show to be of a FRAGRANCE, PURITY, and QUALITY second to none." Rs. 24 per bottle.—For sale at the GENERAL AGENCY, Fort, Bombay.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE FOOD unrivalled in the Bazaar for price and quality. Rs. 4-12 per cwt and 21 per candy. A trial order will prove its recommendation. Free delivery. Apply to GRAM and BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

SATISFIED IN ASSANSOL.—A Gentleman re-ordering our MONSOON BOOTS writes:—"Everyone that saw the Boots were quite taken up with them." Brown and Black Monsoon Boots, leather lined throughout, Rs. 4-10 and 4-12 per pair.—SUTOR & Co. Agents, The Western India Army Boot and Equipment Factory, Hornby Road (Opposite John Roberts & Co.,) Bombay.

RUSTY KEYS: Have them nickel-plated by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Medows Street. Usual pocket-bunch sizes, As. 2 each

THE only firm which REPAIRS Celestinas, Aristons, Phœnix, Music boxes, etc., and keep in stock spare Repairing and Tuning Materials.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy), as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices who work by assumed names.

SINGER has always come first in every contest of Sewing Machines, and has carried the palm. People acknowledge every day that they are the best and the most durable, and thousands buy daily from our 110 Branches in India.

VISITING CARDS 100 superior, one line, with plate, Gent's Rs. 3; Ladies Rs. 3-8. Printing and supplying 100 cards, Gents' Re. 1; Ladies Rs. 1-4. Price list free.—BENDRE & Co. Poona City.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

E. DUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan, are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the "erection" of a most imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C. S. I., I. C. S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, by DIMITRINO and Co. of Cairo, known for their exquisite flavour and fine aroma from Rs. 2-4 to 4-8 per 100. Fresh consignments by every alternate Mail Steamer, D. MERWAN & Co., Cigar Merchants, 30, Medows Street, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

VISITING CARDS, Door Plates, Peon Badges, Crests, &c., &c., engraved on Brass in the best English Style. Compare workmanship and price. MASANI & Co., General Engravers and Printers, 43, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL, A fine grade of AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test, imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York Price Rs. 4-2 per case.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-6-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In bottles, Ans. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

TO LIBRARIES.—NOVELS of the latest Colonial Libraries' Series, slightly soiled, to be SOLD at 8 annas each. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

WANTED all to know that cure in most obstinate cases of HYDROCELE and ASTHMA guaranteed. Instant relief, perfect and final cure, absolutely harmless. No inconvenience. Thousands cured. Bottle Rs. 5 for each. DIABETES and ACIDITY speedily cured whatever be the state. Never return. Numerous stubborn cases successfully cured. Rs. 3 per bottle of each. PILES of all forms disappear magically by the use of our wonderful specific. No salve nor purge. Prompt and positive. Bottle Rs. 2. FEMALES' FRIEND—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Rs. 3 Correspondence held strictly private. Testimonials and lists sent free. Apply to:—MANAGER, V. C. Works Ranaghat, Bengal (B.)

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 82 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
VEUVE CLICQUOT.	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN.	Ay.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d'Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Vöslau.
JAMES CATCHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
SÖHNLEIN & Co.	Germany.
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO
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BOMBAY.

THE TWO FAVORITES.

PRIVATE RESERVE WHISKY.

TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayengunj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P.).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL.—Mhow and Indore.
PRANLAL SAMBHULAL DESAI, Esquire, Chief Agent Guzerat and Kattyawar.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat.
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—
FIXED DEPOSITS:—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer to India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge to the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 17th July, 1900.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs.	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	„	12,00,000
Uncalled Capital	„	5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
„ 1 Year	5 „
„ 6 Months	4½ „
„ 3 Months	4 „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—
D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 16th July, 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.								Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.						Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.		Premiums Limited to						Payable at death, or in						
			10 years.		15 years.		20 years.		15 years.		20 years.		25 years.		
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	13	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	8	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	45	6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	12	54	3	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	50	13	71	11	56	13	49	6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

NOW READY.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR SEPTEMBER, 1901.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Offices, 18, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

Hunyadi János

FOR LIVER COMPLAINTS, OBESITY, &c.

THE "VIENNA MEDICAL PRESS" SAYS:-
"Hunyadi János may be regarded as a specific for obesity."

AVERAGE DOSE.—*A wineglassful before breakfast, either pure or diluted with a similar quantity of hot or cold water.*

CAUTION.—Note the name "Hunyadi János," the signature of the Proprietor, ANDREAS SAXLEHNER, and the Medallion, on the Red Centre Part of the Label.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

The only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c., which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy, or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; and by the use of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred. Sold in Packets at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s., by all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are specially requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON" impressed thereon in *white* letters on a red ground, and thus avoid worthless imitations.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous & Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to indiscretion in early life, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, [illegible] Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; Weakness across the Loins, Sandy, or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally.—Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled.—13½d., and 2s. 9d., per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' MEDICINES bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the *Medical Adviser*, by Dr. DE ROOS, containing 192 pages of information which every young man should possess, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of twelve penny stamps (English or Colonial), by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14, [illegible] COURT, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C., or obtainable of any of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA:—
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£350,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Kandy,
Lahore, Bombay, Colombo, Tuticorin,
Amritsar, Madras, Mandalay, Zanzibar,
Kurrachee, Rangoon, Newera Elya, Mombassa.
Steamer Point, Aden.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.
Calcutta.
Madras.
Rangoon.
Colombo.
Penang.
Deli (Sumatra).
Thaiping.
Singapore.
Bangkok.
Kwala Lumpor.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Hongkong.
Foochow.
Manila.
Cebu Philippines.
Shanghai.
Tientsin.
Hankow.
Yokohama.
Kobe.

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

F. BENNETT,
Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL...... „	18,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... „	8,310,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin, Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	37,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., JOHN WALTER } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
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CALCUTTA
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
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HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
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RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

GORAKHPUR BANK LD.,

GORAKHPUR,

ACCOUNTS OF WHICH ARE AUDITED BY
Messrs. MEUGENS, KING & SIMSON,
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS, CALCUTTA

Last DIVIDEND paid at 9 per cent. The Shares of Rs. 100 each are available at Rs. 120.

Further particulars and detailed Rules for Fixed Deposits and Prudential Deposits, &c., on application to

MAHADEVA PRASAD,
MANAGER AND SECRETARY.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette Office.

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NOTICES.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

EIGHTEEN LOTS of Teak, Satin and black wood off cuttings well seasoned suitable for furniture making, carriage building, &c., also some scrap deal and teak wood. For particulars and forms of tender apply to the Chief Storekeeper Parel or Wharf Superintendent Colaba.

R. WOOLLCOMBE.
Chief Storekeeper.

Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, 17th August, 1901.

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Issue of Rupees THIRTY LAKHS Four per cent. Debentures guaranteed by Government under Sec. 80 of the Act, repayable in 60 years.

NOTIFICATION.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 52-59 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, (assented to by the Governor-General of India), the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay hereby invite tenders for Rupees 30 lakhs bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum repayable in 60 years. It is not the intention of the Trustees to issue any further Loan during the current financial year.

The guarantee for the fulfilment of the Board's liabilities provided in the Act includes "inter alia" a provision (s. 80) that in the event of any default being made by the Board in any payment of interest due under Sections 52 and 54 (including interest on the Board's Debentures) or in setting aside and investing any sum required for the Sinking Fund for redemption of the Board's Debentures the Accountant-General of Bombay or other officer for the time being performing the duties of the office of the said Accountant-General shall make such payment or set aside and invest such sum as may be required to be paid or to be set aside and invested.

These Debentures will be issued payable to the applicant or order and will be transferable by endorsement.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required; they will be repayable in Bombay in sixty years from 6th September 1901 and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly in Bombay at the Bank of Bombay or by such other Agents as the Trustees may appoint.

Two per cent. of the amount tendered to be deposited on application and a further 5 per cent. on allotment and the balance on or before 31st December 1901. Interest to accrue from date of actual payment of the full amount allotted.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and both deposits will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully paid up as above stated.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust, up to one o'clock p.m. (gun fire) on the 6th September 1901 and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Improvement Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary.

The Board reserve to themselves the right of refusing tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Board.

By Order of the Board,
W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.

Office of the Bombay Improvement Trust, Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay, 16th August, 1901.

DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cure	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

The
Comprehensive Criminal Digest,
1862—1899.
BY
CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B.,

ONE OF THE BEST WORKS OF ITS SORT. It will find its way up to the front rank of books of this sort on its merits alone. For completeness of treatment it has no equal in the field. "Calcutta Weekly Notes":—Considerable care has been used in arranging the various cases under their appropriate headings. We have nothing but praise for the work turned out by the author. "Indian Review Madras":—This book should prove a most useful companion. The laborious task undertaken by the author in compiling this work appears to us to have been excellently performed. "Bombay Gazette":—It makes an era in the compilation of Criminal Digest in this country; will very likely supersede all those at present in the field. "Kayastha Samachar," Allahabad:—It supplies a long felt want. It is an improvement in many respects over all the existing criminal digests and promises to supersede them all. "Lawyer," Ahmedabad:—The arrangement seems to be everything that is desirable. "Madras Law Journal":—It is superior in every respect to the existing criminal digests.—Bombay Law Reporter.

PRICE Rs. 17. POSTAGE 6 ANNAS.

TO BE HAD
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE

GENUINE FIRST CLASS
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES
MAY BE HAD AT THE
HOMŒOPATHIC POOR DISPENSARY.
MANGALORE, P. O. KANKANADY.

Mother Tinctures, Powders and High Dilutions
Schussler's Tissue Remedies,
all at 1 1-2 anna per dram.
Externals, pills and low dilutions
at 1 1-4 anna per dram.
A box of the 30 principal medicines
Rs. 2-12-0.
Manual of Homœopathy, Rs. 3-4-0.
Domestic Indicator, by Dr. W Sonwabe, As. 8.
Homœopathic Guide by Dr. Luyties, As. 8.
Biochemic Guide by Dr. Luyties, As. 8.
Biochemistry, by J. B. Chapman, M.D., Rs. 4.

THE SOLERI-BELLOTTI
SPECIFICS
at Annas 4 per tube.
A box of the 33 Specifics, Rs. 7.
A small trial box of the 16 Principal Remedies
Rs. 2-8
Guide for the same, Re. 1.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.
N.B.—All the profits go to upkeep of the Leper Asylum and the Hospital.

A BOON TO MEN.

A DESCRIPTIVE TREATISE ON THE MODERN AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY IN MEN including Premature Exhaustion and Loss of Vital Energy, with other allied affections, by local absorption, [illegible] and in progress, with the most advanced researches in the subject. Sent in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge —A. NORTON, [illegible] and [illegible] CHANCERY LANE, LONDON ENGLAND. Established [illegible] Years.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY, MONDAY, SEPT. 2.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday, 31st August:—

Cotton	813	Bales.
Wheat	1,778	cwts.
Linseed	2,250	"
Rapeseed	4,082	"
Gingellyseed	380	"
Poppyseed	2,551	"
Groundnuts	138	"
Castorseed	1,121	"
Rice	4,486	"
Myrabollams	900	"

EXCHANGE.

The market is firm with but little business passing. There is the usual enquiry for Bank paper at one thirty-second over the quoted rates, and scarcely anything offered in the shape of sterling bills. We quote for ready and near delivery.

Bank T. T.	1s. 3 31-32d.
Do. Demand	1s. 4d.
3 months' sight credits	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do Francs	169 3-4
30 days' sight, Hongkong	143
Do. Shanghai	194
Do. Japan	149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The tone of this market is firm in consequence of reported purchases of cash paper by investors. The rate opened at 96-12 for settlement and closes with buyers at 96-15.

SHARES.

Shares are quiet. Petits have declined to Rs. 1880.

FREIGHT.

The rates for September loading are firmer, sellers now asking 15s. for open ports and 15s. 6d. Hamburg. A small lot of about 200 tons for Hamburg was booked at 15s. and other buyers have been refused at that rate. For October a small business is reported at 14s. 6d. including Hamburg. There are sellers at 14s. 6d. November to February and at 15s. March to May with few buyers.

SEEDS.

Linseed is steady at Rs. 10-12 for ready with a small business reported and at Rs. 8-12 for April May. Rapeseed is very quiet at Rs. 6-11 to 6-13 for Brown Cawnpore and Delhi ready, and nothing doing in new crop. Poppyseed is quiet. Business has been done at Rs. 8-14 for ready and Rs. 8-3 for April-May. Gingelly seed transactions reported in Havre at Rs. 44. The quotation for 25 per cent. is Rs. 42 and 15 per cent Rs. 43 1-2 with few sellers. The market is firm at these rates.

COTTON.

The tone of the market is quiet but steady. Day's sales estimated at about 1,500 bales at about previous rates, chiefly to Mills. Sutta market is quiet, quotations being about Rs. 1 lower for new crops.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

We give below the weekly market report of our Liverpool friends, dated 15th August, 1901:—"Since our last prices have advanced 7 points for near, and 5 points for distant months, the near months again having shown greater strength. Latterly the Aug. and Aug.-Sept. position had become greatly reduced, but this week the jobbers, who evidently considered that the premium on these months had become sufficiently reduced, have once more taken them in hand, with the result that the difference between the Aug.-Sept. and Jan.-Feb. positions, which had narrowed to 7 1-2 points, is now again 14 points. The great scarcity of good spinners' cotton no doubt also lends strength to the old crop positions. But taking them all round, they are a "dark horse" and too subject to manipulation; we feel inclined to leave them severely alone. As regards the new crop, accounts on the whole continue very favourable. With the vast area under cotton, there are bound to be local complaints, and we cannot help thinking that undue stress is at present laid on these by interested parties. The Americans are anxious to see prices at a higher level before new crop cotton comes on to the market in real earnest. Copius rains are reported from nearly all over the cotton belt. On Tuesday afternoon we even received cables that rain was reported in Central Texas, where it was most needed. The Bureau condition for last month will, probably, be followed by materially higher figures of condition for this month. Our New Orleans friends cable that old crop receipts are increasing, this shows plenty of cotton left in the interior, and that the new crop is early. In New York, we believe people are more or less neutral; there is no strong bull or bear clique; they are ready to take sides any moment. As regards the continental trade we have little to add to what we said last week; no signs of immediate relief are visible. Manchester also continues dull. Spinners are again only very moderate buyers. Their stocks of cotton must be very small, but we are told their stocks of yarns are large. In America the steel strike seems to be at an end, but the probability of a big strike in the Fall River district is increasing. We consider the recent slight improvement entirely due to manipulation by jobbers, and to profit taking by bears. Crop accounts are too good to allow of real improvement just now, and we still consider anything over 4 d. in crops to be too dear. We ask ourselves who is to buy and hold the contracts which have to be made when the new crop begins to move in real earnest. About half the crop will have to be sold between now and the end of the year and we cannot see what inducement any spinner can see to buy over 4 d. more cotton than he absolutely wants, as long as trade remains so poor. There may be a considerable period before us during which there will be more cotton for sale than can be placed. A further gradual decline is therefore quite possible. We should not be surprised to see confidence in higher prices return as soon as we touch 3 3-4 d. or thereabouts. Much depends on the action of spinners."

Double Option Oct. Nov. 20 points
Double Option Dec. Jan. 26 points
Double Option Feb. Mar. 30 points.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended the 31st August, as compared with the statement of the 24th August:—

LIABILITIES	Aug. 24. Rs.	Aug. 31. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	75,00,000	75,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	55,19,503	54,92,708
Public Deposits at Branches	34,04,238	39,30,743
Other Deposits	449,18,256	4,53,90,24
Post Bills	20,659	21,8[illegible]0
Credits undrawn	18,65,661	18,12,80[illegible]
Rs.	7,32,31,327	7,41,48,321
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,15,65,157	1,09,79,534
Other authorised Securities	24,60,147	24,60,181
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	53,04,884	51,95,306
Loans do. do. do.	1,89,14,956	2,33,18,852
Bills discounted and purchased	1,60,39,439	1,46,60,959
Dead Stock	3,95,969	3,96,124
Stamps and Stationery	17,092	17,071
Balance with other Banks	2,47,669	3,27,400
Cash	1,82,86,014	167,62,294
Rs.	7,32,31,327	7,41,48,321

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 31.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet, Surats steady.

The Manchester market has been quiet.

2¾ per cent. Consols	94 3-4
3 per cent. Rentes	101 3-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	64 5-16
Bar Silver	26 15-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

NAPLES, AUG. 31.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha left here (Calcutta boats) this morning.

LIVERPOOL, AUG. 31.

The Clan line steamer Clan Macfarlane arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, AUG. 31.

The Clan line steamer Clan Mackinnon left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta yesterday evening.

The German East Africa Line steamer Sultan arrived at Zanzibar from Bombay on the 1st instant morning via Mombassa.

The N. Y. K. steamer Kagoshima Maru left Singapore for Hongkong on 31st ultimo.

The N. Y. K. steamer Yamaguchi Maru left Colombo, for Bombay on 2nd instant.

POONA THIRD EXTRA MEETING.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4,
ADMISSION.
First Enclosure.
Day Ticket—(Including admission one Lady) Rs. 5.
Ladies only Rs. 2.
Special trains will run as usual.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 28th August, 1901.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. [illegible]0m., Sun sets, 6h. 13m., High water, 1-57m., 2-[illegible]a. Low water, 7-39m., 8-1s. Fourth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Wilson College Literary Society: Lecture on the Legend of Roncevalles by the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton, 6 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5 p. m. to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi, Sindh, Muscat, Linga, Basrah and Bohran per extra s. s. Megna will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p. m. to-morrow.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The daily average attendance during the month of August was 222. The admissions were 2,334; and the prevailing diseases were fevers and diseases of the alimentary, canal and respiratory organs.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY.—The Colaba Land and Mill Company had a special meeting of its shareholders yesterday afternoon, in the Company's registered offices in Apollo street, under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Vijbhookandas Atmaram, to sanction the adoption of rules and articles of agreement with their new agents Messrs Bradbury, Brady, and Co.

DROWNED IN A QUARRY HOLE.—A Coroner's inquiry was held yesterday at Parel Bhoiwada, on the body of Succaram Raoji, a mill-hand, aged nineteen years. On Saturday afternoon deceased was washing clothes on a large stone in a quarry hole near his house. His foot accidentally slipped and he fell off the stone into the deep water and was drowned. Divers were sent in and his body was recovered the next day. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

SUFFERING AND SUICIDE.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at the Morgue, by Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, on the body of Mahadeo Ramji, a mill-hand, aged twenty-two years. For the last eight days, deceased suffered from head-ache and fever and could not attend to his work. The fever increased and he became delirious. On Friday morning he was missing from home and on Sunday his body was found floating in the tank belonging to the Queen Mill at De Lisle Road. A verdict of suicide during fever delirium was recorded.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. F. Bradley, Band Master, commencing at 5-45 p. m., (weather permitting):—

March	Left-Right	Hume.
Overture	Light Cavalry	Suppe.
Gavotte	Stephanie	Czibulka.
Selection	The Belle of Bohemia	Englander.
Valse	Les Sirenes	Waldteufel.
Polka	Trotzkopfchen	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

GANJ-E-SHAYARAN.—This is a collection of poetical quotations from English and Oriental poets. The author, Mr. Sorabjee Muncherji Desai, who is a well-known Parsee Gujarati scholar, has aimed in this work at bringing to light many figures of speech that are to be found in the rich mines of Oriental poetry and contrasting them with English types. His researches into the Oriental literature have enabled him to discover as many as two hundred different kinds of figures, each of which has been clearly explained and amply illustrated. As an educational work this book has a merit of its own and is recommended to all students of Indian vernaculars.

THE Y. M. T. ASSOCIATION.—The eighth annual singing entertainment of the Young Men's Temperance Association was held in the rooms of the Association in Navelkar's Buildings, Kandewadi, on Wednesday the 28th ultimo. Messrs. Bhachuji and Kasarji were engaged for the occasion. Singing commenced at 9 30 p. m. and ended at 3 a. m. with half an hour's break in the interval for rest and refreshment. There was a very large number of guests. Mr. V. B. Desai the Manager with the assistance of the Hon. Secretary and M. V. Kothare, decorated and lighted the room with great success.

THE LATE MR. A. D. LALKAKA.—At a meeting of the subscribers to the late Mr Lalkaka's memorial fund, held last Sunday, it was decided that a scholarship of Rs. 100, tenable for one year, be awarded to the student passing highest in the previous examination of the Bombay University and furthering his studies in the St. Xavier College. Mr. Sorab P. N. Wadia, one of the promotors of the fund, declared that they had carefully considered the several suggestions as to the disposal of the fund, and the scholarship only was found to be suited to the purpose. It was thought that the publication of Mr. Lalkaka's MSS under the auspices of the fund as a memorial volume would be a lasting monument in itself, but there were other considerations that prevented this. Mr. Rustom P. Mody seconded Mr. Wadia's proposal and the meeting resolved accordingly, and appointed a committee to enter into the details of the scholarship in consultation with the college authorities.

A LUNATIC HANGS HIMSELF.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday morning at Ripon Road, regarding the death of Mahomed Jaffer Haji Mahomed Hoosein, a Mogul, aged thirty-five years, who was on the previous night found hanging by a rope suspended from a hook in a beam of his room in Mahomedan Street, Ripon Road. For the last six years Mahomed had been of unsound mind. Up to a year and a half ago, he was a partner with his brother in the business of glass-ware and safes, but on account of his mental incapacity, they were ruined. Deceased was subsequently taken to the Colaba Lunatic Asylum, where he was detained for six months, when he was released as his brother and relatives desired to send him to his native country. Mahomed, however, refused to leave Bombay and during the last eight months he had been wandering about the town, still in an unsound state of mind. Since Saturday night, the door of his room had been found close and when the landlady tried to open it on Sunday night, she found it secured from inside. The police were informed, and entered the room and found the man in the position above described. He was dead. The jury returned a verdict that deceased committed suicide by hanging himself while of unsound mind.

THANA NEWS:—Our local correspondent, writing on Sunday, says:—Mr. J. P. Orr, I. C. S., Collector and District Magistrate of Thana, came here from Bandora last week and went to reside in his new bungalow built on the Parsik Hill near Khari.—Rupees three hundred and fifty have been collected at Umargaon and one hundred at Shapoor for the Victoria Memorial Fund during the previous fortnight.—At an adjourned meeting of the Thana Municipality held last week, sanction was accorded to lodge complaints against A. V. Kharkar and two others for not giving information to the Municipality, of births which took place in their houses a few days ago.—Bhaskar Sadashiv a Parbhoo of Kalyan, who was charged with having disguised himself as an Abkari Inspector at Chemboor and Coorla, was tried and sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment on Wednesday.—A stalwart Jew of Bombay has been arrested by the local Police for assaulting a Hindoo woman, while she was bathing at the Mahadeo's Tank on Monday last. He will be placed before the City Magistrate after the Police inquiry has been completed.—A Gujrati Brahmin named Ranchorji Mohanbhai, Postmaster of Sanjan in this district has lately absconded from Sanjan, having taken with him Government money amounting to Rs. 275.—The total number of deaths from various causes registered in the town of Thana, during the past week, was twelve, and twenty-five from plague. There were forty cases of plague and twenty six deaths at Bhivandi during the same period. Eight third class passengers from Bombay were found to be suffering from bubonic fever when removed from the train at Kalyan during last week. They were detained for treatment under the special Medical officer at the station—The total fall of rain registered at Thana up to Friday last was ninety-five inches and two cents.

THE Government of India have sanctioned an estimate of Rs. 46,332 for the acquisition of the land required in connection with the new Cordite Factory at Wellington.

THE Madras Glue Manufacturing Company is being started under a Native Directorate. The Company, the promoters say in the prospectus, "is an attempt in the direction of solving the question of utilising, by indigenous agency and capital, the resources and the raw materials of the country, for the production of articles that are now manufactured by foreign countries, and sent to us for use here. Also, this is a concern started by Indians, worked by Indians under Indian management and expert supervision, and for the benefit of the Indian consumer Such an enterprise will, it is hoped, meet with the ready sympathy and liberal support of the public."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Starling presided at the fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commenced yesterday morning.

MURDER BY AN ALLEGED LUNATIC.

Gayadin Ragoobirdayal, a Hindoo, was charged before his lordship and a special jury, with having, on the 25th March 1895, committed murder by causing the death of a man named Saya Babaji. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate-General, with Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. The accused was defended by Mr. Rustom Wadia. The following gentlemen were called upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. T. T. Wright, foreman.

Mr. Nasarwanjee N. Wadia
Mr. W. Hardcastle Reid
Mr. J. S. Smith
Mr. Sundernath D. Khote
Mr. Dadabhai C. Kateli
Mr. Thomas J. Ward
Mr. N. G. Velinker
Mr. Percy Benn

It appeared that the accused was charged with committing the murder over five years ago. The prosecution alleged that, on the afternoon of the 25th March 1895, the accused visited the compound of Messrs. Wimbridge & Co.'s premises at Gowalia Tank. While there he sent for the deceased to meet him. On the latter's arrival the deceased picked up a pronged instrument belonging to a female flower seller, with which he stabbed the deceased through the heart. Saya Babaji died almost immediately, and the accused then gave himself up to the Police. The Advocate-General, in opening the case, pointed out that after the arrest of Gayadin, he was found not to be of sound mind. He was accordingly sent to the Colaba Lunatic Asylum, from which place he was discharged a few days since as being of sound mind. Mr. Scott further said that, if the accused was found to have committed the murder the jury would have to consider whether he was so insane at the time as to be held not liable for what he had done. Counsel remarked that the accused was suffering from an insane belief that some one was wanting to assault him. It would be for the jury to say whether such a delusion was of such a kind as to be an excuse for the commission of the crime with which he was charged. They would have to bear in mind that the accused had a grudge against the deceased, and that he had sent for him. He submitted the evidence would show that the accused had thrust the pronged fork into the deceased's body with the intention of causing death, and that he was guilty of murder.

Dr. Sidney Smith, in the course of his evidence, said that he examined the accused after his arrest. He found him suffering from a belief that he was being pursued by three persons. He was generally excited, could not sleep, and gave all the indications of being of unsound mind. Mr. Sorabji S. Serval, of Messrs. Wimbridge and Co., said some months before the murder the accused had been employed by him as a watchman. As he was acting strangely and accusing some of the workmen of having killed a man, witness sent the accused away to his own country. He had frequently said the three men wished to kill him, and that another man had assumed the shape of a serpent and could be seen in the Gowalia Tank.

The Advocate-General in closing the prosecution, submitted the jury would find that the accused had committed the murder, and that at the time he was aware of the nature of the act he had done. That being so the plea of insanity would have no effect.

Mr. Wadia, for the accused, pointed out there had been no previous quarrel between the accused and the deceased. He said the murder had been committed suddenly, while the medical evidence showed the accused must have been insane for some time before he committed the deed.

Mr. Justice Starling in summing up, said the facts in the case were very simple and were confined in a small compass. The jury had to decide whether the prisoner committed the act with which he was charged, and if they found that offence to amount to murder, they would have to decide whether the accused could ask to be excused on the ground of being insane. Having alluded to the evidence relating to the prisoner's state of mind, his lordship said the jury had to decide whether the act of the accused was justified by the delusions he had been suffering from.

The jury returned an unanimous verdict to the effect that the accused committed the act with which he was charged, but that he was not responsible by reason of unsoundness of mind.

Mr. Justice Starling ordered that the prisoner be kept in safe custody while the case was reported for the orders of Government.

EXPOSING A NEWLY-BORN CHILD.

Nabi, woman, was placed before his lordship and a common jury, charged with having, on the 21st July, caused the death of her infant child by abandoning and exposing it in a cactus hedge at Dharavie, and also with committing culpable homicide not amounting to murder. Mr. Bahadurji, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, the accused was defended by Mr. Mir Aun Ali.

The evidence showed that the accused, a widow, had been living at Dharavie. She was known to be enciente, and afterwards left the house. On her return there were indications that she had been confined. The same morning a Mrs. Crighton, while walking near the Dharavie fort, heard a cry and afterwards discovered the body of a newly-born infant concealed in the cactus bush. She removed the thorns from its body and afterwards cared for it until the infant could be conveyed to hospital. The same day it was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where it died the same night, the medical evidence showing it to have been born in a weak state of health. The accused the same day left Dharavie and was subsequently arrested at Chinchpoogly. In reply to the court, she said she did not intend that the child should die, for she thought that some one would find and take care of it.

The prisoner was unanimously found guilty of abandoning the child, and acquitted of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

His lordship said the prisoner's offence was a serious one, but he thought, under the circumstances of the case, that justice would be satisfied if he sentenced her to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

The court adjourned till 10 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

LICENSE FOR AN EATING-HOUSE.

AT the High Court, Original Side, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell delivered judgment on a rule "nisi" taken out by Rustomjee Jamsetjee Irani, which called upon the Commissioner of Police to show cause why he should not grant a license for an eating-house to the applicant. Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, appeared in support of the rule; while the Hon. Mr. Scott, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, public prosecutor, appeared against it.

Mr. Justice Russell, said this was an application under section 45 of the Specific Relief Act to compel the Commissioner of Police to grant the applicant Rustom Jamshed Irani a license for an eating-house under Act 48 of 1860, sections 11 and 12. The facts were concisely stated in the petition of the applicant and the affidavit of the Commissioner of Police, which his lordship read. Reading section 45 of the Specific Relief Act, his lordship said it would be observed that the five conditions therein mentioned are not disjunctive, the effect of which was that, if any one of them was not complied with, the court would not put the section into operation. His lordship dealt with such of them as were material in this matter. As regarded (a) the Advocate-General argued that this was not a case in which the property of the applicant would be injured by the non-granting of the license, for, as he said, the applicant could not be said to have any property in the license. But looking at the facts as set out in the petition, it appeared that the applicant purchased stock in trade for the purposes of an eating-house; and his lordship did not think he could hold that the property would not be injured by the refusal of the license. No question as to franchise arose in this case, so the next point was whether any present right of the applicant would be or had been injured. Having considered this point, his lordship said it was argued by Mr. Jardine that the applicant had a right to the pursuance of his calling. But his lordship was of opinion that the present claim could not be held to fall within that category; for under the Act of 1860, before the right could be exercised, a license was necessary; and if such license be not granted, the calling becomes "ipso facto" unlawful; and the applicant in this case had been, it appeared, convicted of having carried on the calling without a license. It appeared to his lordship, therefore, that so far from this being a present right, it was neither in the nature of a privilege which was an entirely different thing. One could not say that this was a right in *rem*, the very existence of which must depend upon the license granted by another person before it could come into lawful existence. Having dealt with other questions raised in the case, his lordship said it was a significant fact that the applicant acknowledged the Commissioner's power to remove his business from Hummum Street and even now the Commissioner of Police, as the letters showed, had not absolutely refused a license to the applicant throughout Bombay. For these reasons, his lordship was of opinion that this application must be dismissed, and with costs on the applicant throughout. His lordship thought that, having regard to the obscure wording of the sections, it might be well for a clause to be added to the licenses that they are not claimable compulsorily and are revocable.

DRY, THIN AND FALLING HAIR is caused by want of natural oil in the skin so essential for nourishing and stimulating its growth. ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL provides the necessary nourishment, feeds the hair, prevents baldness, and produces a luxuriant and silky growth. Also sold in a golden colour for fair hair. Ask Stores and Chemists for ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, of 67, Hatton Garden, London.

THE WEATHER.

TELEGRAPHIC CROP AND WEATHER REPORTS 2ND SEPTEMBER.

Amritsar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Food-grains suffering from want of rain. Gingelly requires rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Gingelly larger area sown this year. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Agra.—Cotton plants flourishing.

Cawnpore.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. Break needed generally.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Food-grains suffering from want of rain.

Amraoti.—Cloudy and unseasonable. Cotton plants want fine weather.

Khamgaon.—Break needed generally. Cotton plants want fine weather. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign no rain. All crops doing well.

Jalgaon.—Seasonable. Cotton in the high grounds doing well, but poor on low land. Cotton plants expect only slight damage owing to recent rains. Crop prospects generally good.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cloudy intervals. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing.

Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants flourishing and want more rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops. All crops doing well.

Dholera.—Looks like clearing up. Sufficient rain fallen generally to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants want more rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety in Junagadh and western districts.

Barsi.—Seasonable. Cotton plants showing bolls and want fine weather. Sufficient rain eastern districts.

Sholapur.—Bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally.

Hubli.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Food-grains suffering from want of rain.

Bellary.—Cotton showing not commenced owing to absence of rain. Food-grains suffering from want of rain.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Esplanade. In.	Esplanade. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cs.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cs.
Previously registered	85	66	81	13	84	62	73	12
Monday, 2nd September	00	09	00	05	00	05	00	00
Total	85	75	81	11	84	67	73	12
Total fall to Sept. 2, 1900	84	76	67	66	67	04	61	08
Total fall to Sept. 2, 1899	29	51	32	39	37	21	32	41

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 4 p.m. to 4 p.m.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.
(6 a.m. to 6 a.m.)

	In.	Cts.
Sunday, 1st September	0	00
Monday, 2nd September	0	06

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 2ND OF SEPTEMBER.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature [illegible] and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·509	W	2	99 1	82·1	61	..	13·25	—1·35
Sirsa	29·512	SW	F	103·3	84·1	62	...	3·89	—6·89
Delhi	29·553	WNW	3	91·2	81·0	67	...	17·8	—4·33
Agra	29·573	SW	4	95·0	77·9	87	0·18	13·61	—8·43
Cawnpore	29·568	WSW	3	91·3	78·1	89	0·18	20·76	—3·05
Allahabad	29·553	WNW	4	90·1	78·3	93	0·10	19·56	—10·11
Jhansi	29·537	WSW	6	88·2	77·1	89	0·66	39·22	+ 8·55
Jacobabad	29·505	Calm.	2	106·4	81·6	71	...	0·55	—2·12
Karachi	29·689	W	19	87·9	76·7	83	..	0·49	—5·06
Jeypore	29·615	W	7	95·7	75·1	67	...	11·83	—10·72
Ajmere	29·662	W	13	91 4	75 6	78	—	10 61	—7·11
Deesa	29·[illegible]36	SW	14	95·6	75·5	73	...	6·59	—14·65
Ahmedabad	29·755	NW	4	94·2	75·6	78	...	18·40	—12·69
Bhuj	29·749	W	22	90·3	74·9	91	0·01	4·18	—7·52
Jamnagar	29·758	SW	19	91·0	75·2	71	..	3·35	—16·30
Dwarka	29·771	WSW	18	83·4	76·2	83	·01	3·22	...
Rajkot	29·775	WSW	13	88·9	70·3	82	0·03	11·11	—11·41
Bhownagar Para	29·789	W	4	94·1	73·8	74	0·06	14·41	—2·01
Veraval	29·810	WSW	10	82·5	76·3	9[illegible]	0·06	2·37	—14·88
Neemuch	29·712	WSW	13	86·0	70·5	82	0·05	12·94	—12·42
Indore	29·753	W	13	80·3	71·1	91	...	19·79	—13·01
Saugor	29·[illegible]61	W	S	80·4	71·1	88	1·38	43·66	+ 7·02
Jubbulpore	29·636	W	4	78·4	72·1	97	1·70	50·54	—3·66
Hoshangabad	29·731	SW	11	83·7	72·2	91	1·47	41·08	—0·30
Khandwa	29·751	W	13	85·2	73·6	84	0·69	14·41	—8·25
Raipur	29·6[illegible]7	SW	14	85·3	74·6	94	0·46	38·12	—0·56
Nagpur	29·666	WNW	15	86·8	74·6	90	0·20	27·54	—7·13
Amraoti	29·753	W	16	83·1	73·0	86	0·03	21·29	—3·41
Akola	29·766	NW	7	85·5	7[illegible]·4	84	0·05	20·85	—3·41
Surat	29·806	WSW	6	89·6	75·0	74	0·06	15·99	—20·72
Malegaon	29·777	WNW	16	87·4	..	64	..	10·60	+ 3·36
Bombay	29·847	W	13	86·1	78·3	81	...	72·38	+13·09
Poona	29·841	WSW	15	84·0	66·9	79	...	17·77	—2·72
Ahmednagar	29·817	WNW	10	87·3	67·9	83	0·01	10·07	—1·08
Aurangabad	29·791	WSW	16	83·8	67·2	84	—	22·69	...
Sholapur	29·829	NNW	9	90·4	68·4	76	..	17·2	—0·17
Ratnagiri	29·860	Calm.	6	84·[illegible]	75·9	89	0·01	72·79	+20·04
Belgaum	29·851	W	16	79·3	64·8	87	0·02	32·8	+0·68
Goa	29·863	NW	6	81·0	75·9	91	0·16	88·28	+14·09
Karwar	...	N	4	83·2	75·0	91	...	128·0[illegible]	—26·07
Mangalore	29·885	NNW	2	83·8	74·9	81		87·24	—6·01
Calicut	29·880	NW	9	82·7	73·0	92	...	77·76	—0·98
Cochin	29·891	WNW	...	85·5	75·6	87	...	57·91	—5·83
Bangalore								7·52	—6·51
Secunderabad	29·873 29·785	W NW	8 11	88·3 88·6	66·8 72·0	72 81	... 0·20	19·65	—0·77
Masulipatam	29·750	WSW	6	90·0	81·1	87	...	16·00	—2·72
Bellary	29·828	WNW	13	97·5	71·2	58	..	5·59	—1·01
Cuddapah	29·808	NW	M	102·7	81·9	53	...	9·96	—4·62
Madras	29·778	WSW	6	97·0	80·5	72	...	14·5	+3·66
Coimbatore	29·866	WSW	5	89·4	71·6	91	...	4·97	—1·02
Trichinopoly	29·827	WSW	4	100·1	77·3	71	0·23	3·99	—1·12
Negapatam	29·808	SW	7	94·7	78·9	76	..	1·82	—6·28
Colombo	29·898	SW	6	97·5	79·0	83	..	10·99	—6·24
Aden	29·745	Calm.	4	93·5	85·3	69	...	1·35	+1·11

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate. F=Fresh. S=Strong. H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall—J. J. H. = 0·05 (79·05); G. T. H. = 0·05 (81·20) St. G. H = 0·01 (83·57); C. P. = 0·00 (72·33).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased everywhere, the fall being especially brisk in the north. Gradients are moderately steep.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly in all districts, and the force has been strong on the Sind and Kathiawar Coasts, and fresh to light elsewhere.

The maximum temperature is from 5° to 9° in excess of normal at Sirsa, Jeypore, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bellary, Cuddapah and Trichinopoly and 7° in defect at Jubbulpore. The minimum is 6° in excess at Lahore, Sirsa and Cuddapah. The highest temperature in the shade was 106° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Belgaum.

Humidity changes are small, and the sky is cloudy in all districts except in the Punjab and the Indus Valley, where it is clear.

There has been general rain in Berar and the Central and North-West Provinces, and scattered showers in Gujarat, the Bombay Presidency and at Secunderabad and Trichinopoly. The heaviest falls recorded were at Jubbulpore (1·70) and Saugor (1·38).

Weather is slightly more favourable for local scattered rain than yesterday.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE Government of India, in its letter on mule breeding operations in Southern India makes some generous offers of assistance which should encourage Mr. Edmiston and other planters who are inclined to take the matter up. The Government's generosity is, of course, not entirely disinterested, for a good supply of mules for Army requirements is always a pressing problem; nevertheless, from the mule-breeder's point of view the decision is one of supreme importance.

IT appears that a Frenchwoman can recover damages for breach of promise of marriage. Mlle. Girard sued M. Thuan for £2,000 damages for not keeping his word to wed her; he replied that he had always been ready to do so, but the young lady refused. The Court directed M. Thuan to marry the fiancee within three months, or pay the full amount of damages—with costs—claimed. That decision supports the Code as drafted by Napoleon, which makes every lady the guardian of her own honour.

THE receipts of the University of Madras during the year ending 31st March, 1901, amounted to Rs. 2,18,368-4-6 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,91,688-11-4, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 26,679-9-2 to the credit of the University. The cash balance at credit of the University on the 31st March, 1901, was Rs. 40,033-9-1. The University Endowment and other Funds now amount to Rs. 4,23,733.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Kt Bachelor, 4,092 tons, Captain W W Pain will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Maroa, 4,451 tons, Captain C A Adams, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, 20th August, with general cargo and coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Upada, 3,382 tons, Captain A S Houstoun, R N R, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta, 21st August, brought a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nowshera, 1,961 tons, Captain T Gruchy, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Zanzibar, 10th August, via Mombassa, Lamoo, Aden and Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr C C Granger, Mr J F Hykoop, Mrs J C Barry, Mr J C Murray, Mr S Judha, and 65 deck.

THE Anchor Line steamer Britannia, 1,939 tons, Captain A C Turner, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Glasgow, 26th July, via Manchester and Liverpool, with a general cargo and Mr J Alikhan as a passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co. During the voyage she experienced fresh to moderate South-West monsoon from 48 to 65 degrees East.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O S N Co's steamer Coromandel, 2,783 tons, Captain F W Vibert, R N R, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai, 12th August, via intermediate ports, with his Majesty's China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major Melville, Mrs Bailey, Mr Ebrahim, Mr De Castro, Mr Carnegie, Mr Billimoria, Mr Gaynor, Mr Wall, Mr and Mrs Goldspink, Mr Southall and 7 deck.

THE Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Wednesday, 28th August, should be counted as a full weather working day for vessels in the Docks.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPTEMBER 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
A	Mikado	2306	Ward	Karachi		F M & Co
C	Naseri	912	Barron	P Gulf		B & P S N Co
H	H M S Magdala		Hewett, R N			Turret Ship
H	Tenasserim					Receiving Hulk
M	Courland	992	Ahmed			Shepd & Co
N	Palitana	1934	Maclachlan	Zanzibar	2-9	M M & Co
N	Nowshera	1967	Gruchy	Cape Town	7-9	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kaveri	553	Ahamed	Bhownagar	31-8	Shpd & Co
Indravati	513	N Mohomed	Karachi	31-8	Shpd & Co
Ponani	552	Ahamed	Viziadoorg	31-8	Shpd & Co
Mahanadi	347	Mohomed	Repairing		Shpd & Co
Satrunji	517	Ahmed			Shpd & Co
Bahadur	529	Fuckeer			Shpd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
2	Arabia	4167	Parritt	London	7-9	P & O Co
6	Bengal	2251	Valentine	China	10-9	P & O Co
15	Ville de Paris	2128	Rauxel	Dunkirk	5-9	K N & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Dumra	762	Russell	Karachi	3-9	M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Clyde	2198	Repairing	Essajee Tajbhoy

* Probable date of departure.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
1	Nowshera s	Gruchy	Zanzibar, Aug 10
	Britannia s	Turner	Glasgow, July 26
2	Coromandel s	Vibert	Shanghai, Aug 12
	Maroa s	Adams	Calcutta, Aug 20

The steamer Kt Bachelor, Captain Pain, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Britannia, for Marseilles and Liverpool.
" Clyde, for Mauritius.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 2.

FROM GLASGOW.

Hispania s—10 cases whisky, H J Rustomjee and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Worsley Hall s—55 cases slates and 8 cases hardware, A Essoofally.

FROM LONDON.

Persia s—12 bales paper, K Abdoolhoosein.

FROM HULL.

Mikado s—10 cases soap, A Gunny.

FROM CHARANTE.

Persia s—85 cases brandy, D Cowasjee.

FROM HAMBURG.

Rothenfels s—17 cases perfumed spirit, R Maneckjee and Co.
Wartburg s—2 hogsheads brandy, D Cowasjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Rudesheimer s—3 cases perfumed spirit, S R Sookhia.
Rothenfels s—6 cases perfumed spirit, R Maneckjee and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Gisela s—45 bales paper, A Russoolbhoy; 23 bales paper, A Akberally; 10 cases playing cards, M Peerkhanjee; 34 bales paper, E Mahomedally; 37 cases paper, J Dossa; 30 bales paper and stationery, M A M Surufaily.

DAILY EXPORTS—SEPTEMBER 2.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—500 cwt gum, J Premjee; 14 bales hides, Pestonjee E Boyce; 24 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 6 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co; 364 cwt mother-of-pearl shells, A A Bassam; 100 cwt dry ginger, J Rowjee; 1,010 cwt myrabollams, W Becher; 64 cwt deer horns, J M Rahimtoola; 8 bales hides, B Esmail; 74 bales hides and skins, H M Abon; 132 cwt olibanum, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 13 casks condiments and 14 packages furniture, &c, Army and Navy Co-operative Society; 31 bales hides, E D Sassoon and Co; 4,003 cwt cottonseed, M Vulubdas; 25 cwt mother-of-pearl shells and 37 cwt chundrcos, C Vulubdas.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—87 cwt old metal, R Keroba; 4,000 cwt cottonseed, M Jumal.

FOR NEW YORK.

Arabia s—7 cases condiments, &c, M Poonjiajee and Sons

FOR HULL.

Mikado s—152 cwt gum, J Premjee; 6,000 cwt cottonseed, W Becher; 4,000 cwt cottonseed, W and A Graham and Co; 4,000 cwt cottonseed, M Jamal; 1,020 cwt myrabollams, Eojee Oomersey.

FOR STELLIN.

Mikado s—201 cwt mustardseed, A Bisscheck and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ville de Paris s—180 cwt poppyseed and 100 cwt gum, Volkart Brothers; 284 cwt linseed and 305 cwt poppyseed, Ralli Brothers; 12 bales hemp, Kiddle, Reeve and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Britannia s—200 cwt ajmaseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Ville de Paris s—4,000 cwt horns, R M Kooka.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bengal s—100 bales twist, Jamshed Bros and Co; 150 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 150 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 375 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 400 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 750 bales twist, Greaves, Cotton, and Co; 250 bales twist, R [illegible]aujee and Co; 375 bales twist, R S N Talati and Co; 100 bales twist, A N J Abraham; 250 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 150 bales twist, Tata and Co; 500 bales twist, Tata and Co; 750 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co; 375 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 500 bales twist, C Bomanjee and Co; 400 bales twist, Eduljee D Curranee and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Tientsin s—2,000 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 3rd September.

1. The following drills will take place this week—
No. 1 Company Fort Head-quarters.
To-day and Thursday, at 8-45 p.m.—Squad and Carbine drill, recruits are particularly requested to attend.
No. 2 Company Nesbit Road Head-quarters.
To-day and Thursday, at 8-45 p.m.—40 pr R M L Gun and Squad drill, recruits are particularly requested to attend.
2. There will be a meeting of the Non-Commissioned Officers of No. 1 Company at the Club on Friday next 6th instant at 6-45 p.m., all Non-Commissioned Officers of No. 1 Company are particularly requested to attend.
3. There will be Morris Tube practice at both Head-quarters this next as usual.
4. Lieut C C Kernick, will perform the duties of Acting Adjutant till further orders from the 2nd instant.

By Order,
C. C. KERNICK, Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

THE Report of the Registration Department in Assam for the year 1900-1901 states that the number of deeds registered during this period was 44,946, an increase of 4,209 over the previous twelve months. The total receipts were Rs. 55,927 and the expenditure Rs. 31,518, leaving a surplus of Rs 24,409. In 1899-1900 the net surplus was Rs. 21,087. Of the 26 registration offices, five were worked at a loss, though, with the exception of Barpeta, where it amounted to Rs. 184, the deficit was inconsiderable.

THE report of the Legal Remembrancer of the Punjab for the year 1900-1 shows that of 59 civil law suits disposed of in which the Government was either plaintiff or defendant 27 were decided wholly in favour of Government, 2 partly in favour, 17 wholly against Government, and 13 were compromised or withdrawn. Out of litigation of the total value of Rs. 1,01,588 only Rs. 23,712 was awarded against Government, and most of this amount was given in two land acquisition cases in Lahore district. On the criminal side 660 cases (an exceptionally large number) were disposed of—490 against the Crown and 170 for the Crown. The references and consultations for opinion numbered 593, and there were 2,059 other references. The Lieutenant-Governor expresses his "satisfaction at the successful way in which the law officers have coped with the heavy work, especially criminal, which has fallen to their lot during the past year."

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Rev. Dr. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., D. D.—He is a trained mechanic, and seems to have a competent knowledge of the mechanism of the Bicycle.

T. J. STRANGMAN, Chief Presidency Magistrate.—He seems to have done his work satisfactorily.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, August, 31).

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr A Mayne, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Hon the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, with effect from the 21st Aug. 1901.

The services of Capt W J Windsor, 19th Punjab Infy, an Asst Comdt in the Burma Military Police, are replaced at the disposal of the Comdr-in-Chief in India, with effect from the 13th Aug 1901.

The services of the Rev. J D Gordon, a Probationary Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, Bombay Estabt, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay.

The Rev W A Lowsley has been appointed a Chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Rangoon) Ecclesiastical establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

The services of Capt E H deV Atkinson, R E, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the N-W Provinces and Oudh for employment as Principal of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Rurki, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of his duties under that Govt.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Major D Prain, I M S. Supt of the Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta, and of Cinchona Cultivation in Bengal, Professor of Botany, Medical College, Calcutta, and Director of the Botanical Survey of India is granted, under Article 261-A of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for one month and twenty-five days combined with special leave on urgent private affairs for four months and six days, with effect from the forenoon of the 20th June 1901.

Capt A T Gage, I M S, Curator of the Herbarium, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta, is appointed, with effect from the forenoon of the 20th June 1901, to act as Supt of that garden, and of Cinchona Cultivation in Bengal, as Professor of Botany, Medical College, Calcutta, and as Director of the Botanical Survey of India, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Major D Prain, I M S.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieut Col J Duke, I M S, Bengal, is posted as Residency Surgeon in Kashmir.

Major W H B Robinson, I M S, Bengal, an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is posted as Residency Surgeon at Jaipur.

The services of Lieut Col W H C Wyllie, C I E, I S C, lately a Resident of the 1st class, are replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept, with effect from the 1st July, 1901.

The provisional recognition by the Govt of India of the appointment of the Rev P J Kieffer, as Consular Agent for France at Akyab, has been confirmed by H M's Govt.

Capt F McConaghey, I S C, a Political Asst of the 3rd class, and Asst to the Political Agent in Gilgit, is granted privilege leave for forty two days, with effect from the 6th Aug. 1901.

Mr F L Reid, Principal of the Govt College at Ajmer and Inspr of Schools in Ajmer Merwara, is granted furlough, on medical certificate, for seven months, under Article 343 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st May, 1901.

Mr E F Harris, Head Master, is appointed to officiate as Principal of Govt College at Ajmer and as Inspr of Schools in Ajmer Merwara, with effect from the 1st May, 1901, and during the absence on leave of Mr F L Read, or until further orders.

Consequent on the delocalisation of the appointment of Residency Surgeon at Indore which was formerly a localised appointment of the 1st class, the following substantive promotion is ordered, with effect from the 14th May:—Lieu-Col D ffrench Mullen, M D, I M S, Bengal, and Agency Surgeon of the 3rd class and Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer in Rajputana, tobe an Agency Surgeon of the 1st class.

The undermentioned officers are appointed to be Agency Surgeons of the 2nd class, under the Foreign Dept, with effect from the dates specified:—Capt J N Macleod, M B, I M S, Bengal, from the 17th May, Capt F A Smith, M B, I M S, Bombay, from the 17th May, and Capt V G Drake Brockman, I M S, Bengal, from the 19th May.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments are made in the Postal Dept, vice Messrs. W Hawthorne and L G Wait, Depy Postmasters-General, retired:—

With effect from the 22nd of June 1901.—Mr C Lawder, Supt of Post Offices, 1st grade, at present on foreign service, to be Depy Postmaster-General, 3rd grade, and Mr F A O'Shea, Offg Depy Postmaster-Genl, 3rd grade, to be substantive pro tempore in that appointment.

With effect from the 13th of Aug 1901.—Mr G B Groves, Depy Postmaster General 2nd grade to be Depy-Post-Master-General 1st grade; Mr J W Welsh, Depy Postmaster Genl 3rd grade to be Depy Postmaster Genl, 2nd grade; and Mr F B O'Shea, sub pro tempore Depy Postmaster Genl, 3rd grade to be confirmed in that appointment.

Mr U L Majumdar is posted as Asst Comptroller Genl in charge of Outside Audits, with effect from the 21st of Aug 1901.

The following promotions and reversions of officers of the Enrolled List of the Financial Dept during the months of May and June 1901 are notified:—

With effect from the 11th of May Mr C W C Carson to revert to class VI, substantive:

With effect from the 15th of May Mr O J Sykes to officiate in class V

With effect from the 17th of May Mr U L Majumdar to officiate in class IV and Mr M K Ghatak to officiate in class V, instead of in class IV.

With effect from the same date, in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr R F Howe,—Mr F C Brewin to officiate in class III and Mr M K Ghatak to officiate in class IV.

With effect from the 2nd of June 1901, in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr V C Scott-O'Connor,—Mr J S Milne to officiate in class IV.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Major Genl T B Tyler R A Inspr Genl of Artillery in India is granted an extension of the tenure of his appointment to the 7th Jan 1903

Col (temporary Major-Genl) W Hill, CB I S C to be Inspr Genl of Volunteers in India with effect from the 9th Aug 1901

Lieut-Col J Young M B I M S is granted the temporary rank of Colonel with effect from the 15th Aug 1901 whilst officiating as Principal Medical Officer Presidency Dist vice Lieut Col J Duke I M S

Capt F P James I S C 5th Punjab Infy is appointed Asst Military Accountant 3rd class on probation with effect from the 21th Aug 1901 to fill an existing vacancy.

STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps with effect from the dates specified subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India;—Lieuts—H R von Donop Hardinge Hampshire Regt Double Co Officer 4th Inf Hyderabad Contingent, dated 16th July 1901; and R E T Hogg R F A Squadron Officer 1st Regt Central India Horse dated 22nd July 1901

Second-Lieuts—C A H Dunlop Lincolnshire Regt Double Co Officer 37th (Dogra) Regt of Bengal Infy dated 23rd July 1901; and A W M Kemmis R I Regt offg Squadron Officer 10th Regt of Bengal (The Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers dated 21st July 1901

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 3.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.
For Consent Decree.
208-99—Edgelow G and W—Aga Mahomed Ismail vs Aga Mahomed Shariff bin Hajee Ally Akbar and others—Payne G S and M, Crawford B and Co.
460-01—Mulla and M—Mahomed Oosman Hajee Sallay Mahomed Purta vs Mahomed Hoosein Hajee Salay Mahomed Purta—Jamsetjee and R.
Suit for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.
304-01—Edgelow G and W—Framjee Cowasjee Bennett vs Pestonjee Jehangir Hormusjee and others—Pestonjee R and K.
436-01—N M Cama—Tulsidas Mathoradas and others vs Premraj Gopaldas and another.
446-01—In person—Ismailjee Mulla Dossanjee and others vs Mulla Adamjee Mulla Ebramjee and another.
452-01—Framjee and D—Runchordas Morarjee and others vs Narron Bhanna.
191-01—Craigie L and O—The Chartered Bank of India Australia and China vs The New Great Eastern S and W Co and others—Bhaishanker and K and Ardeshir H D and Co.
495-01—Little and Co—C J Groom and others vs C B Burrows.
427-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Anundrao Narayen Wassudeo vs Mannikchund Jakissondas and others—Jamsetjee and R.
507-01—Captain and V—Ranchordas Tribbowandas vs Shantaram Vithul.
508-01—Nanu and H—The Star of India Mills vs Hormusjee Byramjee Cama.
For Investigation of Pauperism.
15-01—In person—Mohomadalli Sherally vs Zakerulli Chhotakhan and others.
31-01—In person Varjeevandas Hurkissondas vs Harivulubdas Hurkisondas.
Long Cause.
169-99—Thakurdas and Co—Framjee Pallonjee vs P C H Snow and another—Crawford B and Co—Part heard.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CARTER—August 30, at 5, Elysium Row, Calcutta, the wife of Walter Carter, of a son.

EDGELL August 30, at Bowarrah, Waini, the wife of C H Edgell of a daughter.

LANCASTER—August 28, at Billaspur, C P, the wife of A Lancaster, of a son.

RYAN—August 25, at Ootacamund, the wife of C V Ryan, Burma Forest Service, of a son.

SHILLING—August 29, at Madras, the wife of A H Shilling, Madras Salt, Abkari and Customs Dept, of a daughter.

WIGGINS—August 29, at Cuddalore, the wife of J Wiggins, Reserve Inspr of Police, of a daughter.

DEATH.

PHILLIPS—September 1, at Ralston, Mussoorie, Mr E A Phillips, Director of Education, Rampur State, aged 70 years.

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The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1901.

ARTESIAN EXPERIMENTS IN INDIA.

MR. VREDENBURG, of the Geological Survey, declares that the possibilities of artesian supply in India are not fully understood and have been very imperfectly tested. But even if they were much greater than outward appearances would lead him and his colleagues to infer, "it would be a great mistake to think that they could be of the slightest utility in any extensive scheme of irrigation." On the other hand, he reminds us that there are minor uses to which artesian water can be put with great advantage, and viewed in that light, he gives it as his opinion that the subject is deserving of attention, and probably capable of development. Artesian experiments on a scale of some importance have recently been conducted, and Mr. Vredenburg reports on these in one of a batch of new volumes of the "Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India," issued within the last few days. With regard to the borings in Gujarat, Mr. Vredenburg has little to tell us beyond what Mr. Griesbach reported a year ago. But as the volume is comprehensive and an up-to-date record of what has been done, the pith of the notes prepared by Mr. Griesbach is included in Mr. Vredenburg's volume. At Nausari, as may be remembered, Mr. G. W. Tata made some very successful borings and obtained an abundant supply of fresh water at a depth of 150 feet. To Mr. Griesbach it appeared that Gujarat was only the part of the northern division of Bombay in which borings might be successful, and he did not advocate the outlay of money on a systematic search for such a water-supply, especially as water may in most instances be found within reasonable depths by digging ordinary wells. Mr. Griesbach, however, satisfied himself that there are two distinct water-levels in Gujarat. The lower one is found wherever the cretaceous marls and impure limestones are pierced down to the underlying coarse brown sandstone of crustaceous or upper jurassic age, while the upper level is found in the tertiary concretionary limestone which seemed to overlie the cretaceous deposits of Wadhwan unconformably.

Water could certainly be obtained by boring, and if a bore-hole were sunk seven miles north-east of Wadhwan it is believed artesian water would be obtained, and Mr. Griesbach still holds to the belief that borings sunk to below cretaceous marks will meet with sweet water in sufficient abundance to neutralise the presence of the more brackish springs near the surface. None of the borings, made some time ago, went to any great depths, and the Geological Department declines to pronounce against the possibility of obtaining an artesian supply of sweet water within Gujarat proper. There is less hope as regards Central India, judging from expriments at Mhow, but considering that the experiments have been so few, it is somewhat remarkable that the Department speaks with such an amount of certainty as it does. The Deccan Trap rock is still a closed book to the geologists. Mr. Vredenburg records the fact that the immense area occupied by that formation has almost entirely escaped geological investigation. The series consists largely of basalt, a rock of highly impermeable texture, but it is not known to what extent the existence of fissures and caverns may not affect its capacity as a water-bearing stratum. Moreover, Mr. Vredenburg asserts that the formation does not consist entirely of basalt. In some parts the sheets of basaltic lava are interbedded with great masses of tuff of more or less open texture. During intervals between the volcanic eruptions fresh-water lakes were formed, in which sediments were deposited. Some of these are found to be very compact limestones, but others are sands of loose texture. All these fragmentary rocks, tuffs and intertrappeans might occur so placed as to form artesian reservoirs. But, says Mr. Vredenburg, for himself and the Department, "in our ignorance of the geological details of the formation the existence of such reservoirs can only be indicated as a bare possibility, without any reference to particular localities." In the western portion of their outcrop, near Bombay or in Guzarat and Kathiawar, these rocks have undergone a certain amount of disturbance. But in all other parts they are quite undisturbed and almost horizontal, incompatibly with the existence of an artesian reservoir, unless accompanied by irregularities of water-bearing capacity at various places. This may be so, but the area has been considered as a plateau, and has only been studied as such. That further examination will reveal greater complexity of detail Mr. Vredenburg expresses no doubt, and believes it by no means unlikely that it may bring to light the existence of artesian reservoirs of a very perfect character, if of limited extent.

The most successful of recent borings are those at Quetta. The streams, which issue from the hills amid which Quetta stands, carry, in times of flood, boulders and coarse detritus which they abandon owing to the diminished gradient when they enter the plain. Owing to the scantiness of the rainfall the plain is not scoured by streams powerful enough to remove these materials, and thus shallow cones are formed, constituting a very characteristic feature of desert regions. At the apex of the cones the river devides itself into a number of branches, usually dry, and it is only when there has been a shower of rain that they give passage to a stream of water which bears sand and boulders if the shower has been abundant enough. By this process, which Mr. Vredenburg describes at length, a condition of things which is eminently suited to artesian action arises. The water generally finds its way into the buried tongues of gravel, and the impermeable clays which enclose these gravels, prevent all natural escape, thus producing an artesian reservoir, which is eminently of the "perfect" type. Still, it is not within the means of the inhabitants of the sparsely populated districts to obtain the water which is so abundant, so they have horizontal galleries through the inclined beds in the lower portion of the talus. In Quetta there are, of course, scientific borings, but even there it is found that the yield is subject to a certain amount of variation, according to differences in the amount of yearly rainfall, and some of them have been known to fail after prolonged periods of drought.

DENTAL AND MENTAL DECAY. IT is a remarkable fact that while the tendency in modern manners and social interchange of amenities generally is all in the direction of a stand-at-ease and go-as-you-please style, war, mechanics, hygiene, engineering, mining, and many other professions are becoming more and more subject to iron scientific laws. Incontrovertible logic is brought to bear on all these subjects and the best system is relentlessly ordained. An ardent bridge-player cannot more vigorously seek out a rule and establish it than do those responsible for the last word of science in the professions that regulate our lives and fortunes, and too often dispose of them as well. The last meeting of the British Dental Association is a case in point. The ingenious dentists quoted science, suggested new rules while speaking disrespectfully of the teeth of the present generation and very depressingly of those that the coming generation may hope to grow. They first displayed at the meeting a small museum of appliances which may help a man to make the best of his teeth while they last, and then were read a variety of papers dealing with human teeth and the best method of preserving them. A London dentist condemned the eating of bread made from flour manufactured in roller-mills, saying that bread made from such flour when dealt with by human grinders produced more acid than that of the flour made by the old-fashioned grindstones. Now, acid however produced is one of the most potent destroyers of the saving enamel of our teeth, and every effort must be made that can economise the amount of acid that clings to the teeth in the process of feeding. But how is flour for so many millions of people to be produced by grindstones at a rate that these millions can afford? And are there not other ways in which people evoke those acids than by eating bread? When a discovery like this of roller-mill flour spoiling the effect of our well-meant smiles is made every one rushes to the conclusion that the cause has now really been found for the rapid decay of the teeth of modern human beings, and all the other causes and dangers lie hidden safe from discovery while the hue and cry is off after one small sinner. There can be very little doubt that bread of the old-fashioned flour is the best, therefore we may hope for a revival of wholesome though not beautiful-looking bread if the dentists are listened to. Three hundred of these assembled dentists were not afraid to dine at the Hotel Cecil next day, being, of course, quite confident in their competence to supply whatever dentistry the dinner might destroy, and speeches were made in which many wise things were said. One was that people with sound teeth had a much better chance during an epidemic of Asiatic cholera than those with unsound ones. It would be interesting to get statistics in Asia on this point, and we are afraid that fatalities in India during cholera visitations do not respect even the man with fine molars. No doubt in any illness the patient with sound teeth has a better chance, for they prove that he has a good digestion as well, and is generally more healthy than the man who invokes the aid of the dentist. In all the ills flesh is heir to—bar accidents by sea and land—the man who does not need this artist's gentle skill has undoubtedly an advantage over his neighbour who has to get his teeth stopped or replaced before he can address himself even to the roller-milled staff of life. Another dreadful thing a dentist committed himself to after dinner was that mental and dental decay were closely allied. This is too awful. One instantly, on reading this almost epigrammatic utterance, flies to count his own teeth to see how many are real, how many artificial, how many going, and how many gone, and furtively strikes an average to see on which side he stands, the sane or the lunatic. This conclusion that there is some connection between teeth and brain may be arrived at, we are told, by the most cursory examination of the teeth of inmates of lunatic asylums. Of course, if senile decay is included in the mental decay class, then it is not so hopeless a look-out for those who are as yet unconscious of softening of the brain, but who are acutely aware of decay of their teeth. To artificially arrest such decay, however, can hardly cure mental disease, for the symptom is only the outer sign of the real decay. When we are told that the progress of civilisation is all against a good and permanent set of teeth, we are horribly anxious lest the human race should in our time become too perfect. It is almost an anti-climax to find that after all these complex considerations and comparisons, the simple remedy of "a hard tooth-brush" is recommended. The State is also warned that the care of the teeth of its subjects is a holy and a high duty, and hints are even thrown out of a law by which parents whose children have bad teeth shall be made answerable for this decay. Meanwhile the dentists should have a merry time averting disaster, and helping us to preserve the few teeth that nature, in her process of refining the human race, may condescend to leave us.

THE CABLE QUESTION. SIR EDWARD SASSOON continues his able advocacy of the public interests in the matter of telegraphic cable rates. The waste of time in the House of Commons, during the week before the last mail left, precluded him bringing forward an important point in regard to the new Cape to Australia Cable, but the ventilation of the subject has been better effected by a letter which he has written to the "Times." In this he urges that the Colonial Office should insist upon the principle that landing privileges in British territory can only be given to the companies on condition that the Government shall have the right to purchase the lines at any time on specified terms. The Cape to Australia Cable will be a great addition to the facilities of Imperial communication and by its means it should be ultimately possible to transmit messages to and from India via the Cape along an all-British system. For the new cable landing privileges are required on the Cocos Islands, which regarded from the standpoint of imperial intercourse, have a most important geographical position. They lie half way between South Africa and India and a cable from Cocos to Ceylon would give India communication with England by lines landing entirely on British territory. These Islands, too, are situated half way between Africa and Australia, are nearly mid-way between India and Hong-Kong and between Australia and Hong-Kong, and Sir Edward Sassoon points out that when the Pacific Cable is completed the route via the Cocos, while being all on British territory, will also be the most direct between Canada and India. The Cape to Australia line is, however, not quite a disinterested enterprise of the companies. It is to some extent a counter move to the Pacific Cable which we will owe to the spirit of the Colonies and the energy of the Colonial Secretary, and if we are to make any advance towards the ideal of an all British State-owned Imperial cable, it is necessary that the Colonial Office should, in granting landing concessions, reserve the right to assume possession of the lines on terms. In this view and because of the geographical importance of the Cocos in such a scheme Sir Edward Sassoon urges upon the Government the need for safeguarding our sovereign rights in connection with those islands. Mr. Chamberlain has promised to press forward in every way he can the scheme for the laying of a spur of cable from the Cocos to Ceylon to bring India into communication with England by an all British system. But the reduction of rates promised eighteen months ago is still awaited, and unless the Colonial Office in granting concessions for the Cape to Australia cable stipulate for the possibility of State purchase the prospect of reduced rates to India will be more remote than ever, for both India and South Africa will be even more at the mercy of the companies than they are. At the same time, as Sir Edward Sassoon observes, Canada will not be able to telegraph across the Pacific to India, or to any other part of Asia, or to South Africa without being forced to pay any toll the companies may choose to exact. From a position of that kind it is the duty of the Colonial Office, when it has the chance, to safeguard the public and at the same time to look to future developments by which it will be possible to have a British Imperial Cable free from the dangers of lines which land on foreign soil and to have an efficient service at the minimum of cost.

THE BANGALORE WANDERERS TOUR. BOMBAY cricketers will have the pleasure of welcoming perhaps the strongest all-round team that has ever paid us a visit next month in the Bangalore Wanderers captained by that keen player Lieutenant-Colonel Peterkin who will have several famous players to assist him. Among these are Mr. C. T. Studd, the famous Cambridge and Middlesex player of the early eighties who shared with Mr. W. G. Grace and Mr. A. G. Steel, a great reputation as an all-round player. Although he has been absent from English first-class cricket for nearly fifteen years he has lost little, if anything, of his earlier form and still makes centuries and takes wickets. Another famous player in the Indian acceptation of the term is Mr. B. Jayaram the best native batsman in India, a fine bowler and a good wicket-keeper. He has probably scored more centuries than any other player in the country at the present time and the Gymkhana bowlers will be lucky if they dismiss him for a small score. Dr. M. E. Pavri, who played a good deal of cricket at Bangalore in the early part of the season, will also assist the team. The rest of the side will comprise Captains Brewis, Fleming and Grey, and Messrs. R. W. Tremlin, R. L. Kindersley of Ootacamund fame, E. Priestley, and W. Robertson. The match against the Bombay Gymkhana is set down for Friday and Saturday the 20th and 21st September, and if the latter can collect all the best available talent an interesting game should result. Perhaps the strongest side that Bombay could put into the field would be composed as follows:—M. R. Jardine, P. M. Heath, E. L. Sale, J. T. Weatherby, H. Cheetham, A. C. Rumboll, L. E. S. Ward, J. S. Milne, M. F. R. Wingfield, W. H. Scott, and E. E. Coombs. We hope that no pains will be spared to give our visitors a good game.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Egypt, with the outward Mails of the 23rd ultimo, left Aden at 6 p.m. yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 7 a.m. on Friday next.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday, a murder committed by an alleged lunatic at Gowalia Tank Road over five years ago, formed the subject of inquiry before the Hon. Mr. Justice Starling and a special jury. It appeared that on the afternoon of the 26th March, 1896, Gayadin Ragubirdayal, the accused in the case, went into the compound of Messrs. Wimbridge and Co.'s premises at Gowalia Tank and sent for the deceased Saya Babajee, to meet him. On the latter's arrival the accused suddenly picked up a pronged instrument belonging to a female flower-seller and with it stabbed the deceased through the heart, Saya died almost immediately and the accused gave himself up to the police, saying that the deceased was one of the three or four persons who had been trying to kill him, and one of whom had been hiding himself in the Gowalia Tank in the shape of a serpent. The accused, who was found to be of unsound mind, was since then kept in the Colaba Lunatic Asylum, from which he was discharged a few days ago. At the close of the trial the special jury returned a unanimous verdict that the accused committed the murder, but that he was not responsible for it by reason of unsoundness of mind. Mr. Justice Starling ordered that the prisoner be kept in safe custody while the case was sent up for the orders of Government.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell delivered judgment at the High Court, yesterday, and discharged with costs a rule "nisi" which was issued at the instance of Rustom Jamshed Iranee, requiring the Commissioner of Police to show cause why he should not grant a license for an eating-house to the applicant. The application was based upon Section 45 of the Specific Relief Act; and his lordship held that the five conditions therein mentioned were not disjunctive, the effect of which was that, if any one of them was not complied with, the Court would not put the section into operation. Having dealt with the several questions raised in the case, his lordship said it was a significant fact that the applicant acknowledged the Commissioner's power to remove his business from Hummum Street, and even now the Commissioner had not absolutely refused a license to the applicants throughout Bombay. His lordship held that the application must be dismissed, and with costs on the applicant throughout.

THE WORLD'S MOST WONDERFUL ZOO.

A PLEA FOR THE PRESERVATION OF BIG GAME.

MR. ERNEST SETON-THOMPSON writes on this subject to the "Express,"—When the historian comes to sum up the achievements of the past century he must give important place to the perfecting of the repeating rifle. It has had a large bearing on human history, and at least as obvious an effect on the wild animals. We have now reached the point when danger from wild animals has ceased—when therefore, it takes no special prowess to make a hunter, thanks to this rifle.

For a time the animals could meet the harder conditions by greater wariness, but obviously there was a limit to that, while there was no limit to the destructiveness of the hunter. The new weapons have put all animals at the mercy of those who had no mercy, and extinction seemed certain for all our large wild species. That was the situation about fifteen years ago, when reviewed by a number of scientific writers, who then called the attention of the public to the fact that in a very few years the buffalo, elk, deer, antelope, big horn, mountain goat, as well as the bears, would cease to exist.

All men felt that this would be a great pity. They felt that something of value would be lost in these animals, although just how and what few could clearly see.

LEAVE NATURE ALONE.

The thinking man recognises many good reasons against the extermination of large harmless animals. First, perhaps, is the æsthetic reason. Everyone finds some pleasure in seeing the wild creatures. A large class finds a very great pleasure in it. So that the animals should be preserved for the same reason that beautiful pictures are preserved—they are a lasting source of pure pleasure to the eyes. Secondly, it is always dangerous to disturb the balance of Nature; no man can tell how great a disaster may follow if we remove a single poise in that balance. Many plagues and pests are known to have arisen as a consequence of some man-made disturbance.

Thus the destruction of the coyote in several parts of the West has resulted in a plague of jack-rabbits, and a similar cause in Manitoba has been followed by devastating numbers of ground-squirrels. The extermination of the American buffalo has taught the grey wolves to live on the range cattle, and now they have learned it so well the profits of the ranchman are in some localities getting down to the zero point.

Thirdly, we do not know how much service may be rendered by the animal in question when the time comes to domesticate it.

But there is yet higher ground for objecting to the work of destruction.

WHAT ANIMALS TAUGHT DOCTORS.

Every one of the higher animals has much in common with man, every one of them is in effect a volume of facts about itself and incidentally about man.

It was by study of the common cow that Jenner learned how to make man immune from smallpox. It was by study of the dog that Mattei found, or at least claims to have found, salvation from salt-rheum.

A study of guinea pigs taught Pasteur how to combat rabies. A better knowledge of the life histories of foxes and pelicans is a revelation in the history of trimorphic epidemics. The care of monkeys has recently been shedding light on lung diseases, and, in fact, was one of the proofs which originally demonstrated the infectiousness of tuberculosis.

And it is quite certain that he who will explain to us the seal's freedom from pulmonary complaints, the beaver's superiority to rheumatic disorders, the African antelope's proofness against the stings of poisonous flies, the flamingo's indifference to Roman malaria, and the English sparrow's immunity from influenza, is on the way to conferring like immunities on man.

In 1887 Mr. S. P. Langley was appointed secretary of the Smithsonian Institute, and although a physicist, he was one of the first to realise that America was tamely submitting to the unnecessary and immeasurable loss of all her superb game animals. And as a means of heading off this loss he devised the scheme of a National Haven, where each of the species threatened with extermination might have a little region of its own in which to "perpetuate its race in peace," and where it might be for ever available for the student or the domesticator.

AN IDEAL PARK ZOO.

After several years of wrestling with officialdom, he succeeded in getting the money appropriated by Congress to make such an idle Park Zoo on a tract of 167 acres that was secured along Rock Greek, near Washington. The original idea had been to provide only for those native species that were threatened with extermination, to give to each a large range of many acres of wild land in which to live, and to entirely discard the old-fashioned box-cage menagerie idea.

But the conditions imposed by Congress required that it be made a place of amusement and instruction for the people. The effect of this was to hybridise the scheme to some extent. The small parks were duly instituted for the various deer, but in the central building were also to be seen lions, tigers, monkeys, and other showy exotic species in cages that differed only from the well-known types in being larger, better built, and more sensibly arranged.

The park tract was by nature of great attractiveness to wild birds. It was diversified and watered by a small and picturesque river, rocky cliffs, and open grassy glades, pine-clad heights, and slopes with oak and hickory groves.

Always a favourite resort of birds and squirrels, Mr. Langley has aimed to make it a paradise of living creatures by developing and adding to all its allurements, providing nesting places and food-supplies, and, above all, by guaranteeing the fullest measure of safety.

MR. BUFFALO AT HOME.

But the individual parks or poddocks are the most novel and important feature. To each of the native horned ruminants the buffalo, elk, moose, deer, antelope, goat, and big horn, it is intended to give a little park of its own where its native surroundings will be reproduced as far as possible, and where the animal may perpetuate its species for the student of the future, and show us how it used to live its life in the wilds where it is native.

The buffalo have more than one paddock, as the available acreage is not sufficient to enable the director to give them a region as large proportionately to the Great West, and the limitation of space means more management. Nevertheless, they have prospered and increased each year, which is good proof of the soundness of the system.

But the commodious park set aside for the elk is not merely a good reproduction of the native range, it is actually part of it. The neighbourhood of Washington is certainly within the ancient geographical limits of the elk species. And the appearance of the herd does not incline one to look for the early extinction of cervus canadensis.

Elk, however, have never proved a difficult species to keep. Antelope, on the other hand have defied all efforts to keep them in captivity. Not only in foreign countries, where the difference in climate was probably sufficient explanation, but in America as well, captive antelope have invariably pined away in a short time.

A novel feature of these parks is the invisible wire fencing that is exclusively used. It is tight enough to keep in a very small animal, and yet strong enough to hold the biggest buffalo bull. At a short distance it is lost sight of, and the effect is much as of seeing the animals in the open without any barriers at all.

The Virginia deer also are fortunate in having a section of their ancient habitat consecrated for them as a haven of refuge, and all of their wild habits are here resumed without the wildness, so that one can see them seeking their food in early morning, hiding in the dense thickets in noontide heat, and living their lives such as their wild ancestors did on these very grounds less than 100 years ago.

In the brook below the hill are the beavers. Their indefatigable industry speedily resulted in two large dams and one or more houses, about which they afford daily object-lessons of their traditional methods.

Among the plans that the secretary has for future fulfilments is a Rocky Mountain home, which shall include a rocky cliff and numerous sheltered woody nooks, where the mountain sheep or big horn and his harmless neighbours the mountain hare and marmots may dwell together and reproduce the lives they lived in the West.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE ATTACK ON A TRAIN NEAR SAMANSKRAAL.

LONDON, SEP. 1.

Lord Kitchener wires that in the attack on the train near Samanskraal our casualties besides Major Vandeleur were nine killed and seventeen wounded principally among the West Ridings.

The Boers burned the train and then decamped.

The escort on the train numbered forty-five.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 2.

21st August.—Wounded slightly, Lieutenant Jefferies, 1st Worcesters.

22nd—Wounded slightly, Lieutenant McKay, 2nd Royal Highlanders. Severely, Lieutenant Charlton, 1st Dragoon Guards.

23rd—Wounded dangerously, Captain Daly, 2nd West Yorkshires, attached to Victorian Mounted Infantry.

24th—Killed, Lieutenant Leefee. Wounded severely, Lieutenant Whitelly, both New Royal Highland and Regiment. Died of pneumonia, Lieutenant A. Timm, Nesbitt's Horse. Wounded severely Lieutenant J. Madan. Slightly Lieutenant H. Ford, both Imperial Yeomanry.

25th—Died of enteric and pneumonia, Captain Grant, 1st Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. Wounded severely Lieutenant Fish, South Africa, Mounted Irregulars.

26th—Died of wounds, Lieutenant Rennie, 2nd Lincolns. Died of pneumonia, Lieutenant Thisleton, New Zealand Regiment. Injured by fall from a horse, 2nd Lieutenant Pratt, 1st York and Lancaster Regiment.

27th—Killed, Lieutenant S. Coulter, 5th Victorian Mounted Infantry.

28th—Killed, 2nd Lieutenant Wallis, 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers.

30th—Killed Lieutenant A. Harvy, Scotts Railway Guards.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE FRANCO-TURKISH RUPTURE.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

The Turkish Ambassador has quitted Paris.

VENEZUELA AND COLOMBIA.

Hostilities are imminent between Venezuela and Colombia, and 9,000 Venezuelan regulars are massed on the frontier ready to assist the Colombian revolutionists.

THE KHEDIVE IN PARIS.

The Khedive is spending a few days in Paris.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

The "Times," Peking correspondent says that the delay in the promulgation of the edicts necessary to complete the protocol is due to the difficulties created at the Berlin Court regarding the reception of Prince Chun.

LOSS OF AN OIL STEAMER.

The British oil steamer Noranmore, bound from Batoum for Bombay, has sunk off Alhina (sic). 39 of those on board were drowned and one saved.

LIGHTHOUSES FOR THE RED SEA.

Turkey has ordered the construction of four lighthouses on the Red Sea, namely, at Dschebalzubeir, Abna'l, Mascha and Dschebaltir.

THE TSAR IN GERMANY.

THE DANTZIG MEETING.

The Russian press is seeking to dissipate any possible French mistrust which might be brought about by the meeting of the Tsar and Emperor William at Dantzig and declares the interview will afford an opportunity of removing the various causes and conflicts threatening the tranquility of Europe.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, SEP. 2.

The P. & O. Company's steamer "Egypt" with the English Mails of the 23rd ultimo, left for Bombay at 6 p.m., yesterday.

DEATH OF MISS THOBURN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, SEPT. 2.

The death occurred here last night from cholera of Miss Thoburn of the American Methodist Mission, whose work in India as an educationist and missionary has made her name known throughout the country. She was sister of Bishop Thoburn and belonged to a family distinguished in the Indian mission field. The best monument to her labours is the Women's College at Lucknow, which from humble beginnings in one little room has become affiliated to the Allahabad University and takes students from all parts of India. Miss Thoburn worked in India for more than a quarter of a century and the tangible results of her efforts have been not less conspicuous than the serenity and beauty of her character. She was loved wherever known and her death from the dread disease now prevailing here is a shock most keenly felt. Miss Thoburn was sixty-one.

THE LAND REVENUE BILL.

MEETING AT SHOLAPUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SHOLAPUR, SEP. 2.

A crowded public meeting was held here yesterday, Rawsaheb Deshmukha, vice-President, District Local Board, presiding. Resolutions were unanimously adopted expressing regret and alarm at the hurried passing of the Land Revenue Bill, disregarding universal opposition to its principles and affirming unhesitatingly that the Bill will not promote the agriculturists' welfare notwithstanding the officials, best intentions and promises and praying Lord Curzon to withhold assent, also thanking the Honourable Mr. Mehta and others for representing the popular feeling so ably and courageously in Council. Six delegates were also elected the the Provincial Conference. The Conference was requested to arrange for a Presidency deputation to the Viceroy and to take all further steps to get the Bill placed ·d.

A SECOND ENGINEER SUSPENDED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 2.

The Marine Court which tried Hugh Chalmers, 2nd Engineer, Rydal Hall, for being the cause of the collision on the 16th ultimo with Flats Gunga and Devi, gave judgment to-day, suspending his certificate for three months, but recommended a local one in the interim. Chalmers expressed his intention to appeal.

PURCHASE OF MOORE AND CO.'S PREMISES BY GOVERNMENT.

As already stated, Government has purchased Moore and Co.'s premises for the purposes of the Foreign Office. The purchase price happens to be six and half lakhs.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, SEPT. 2.

The services of all I. M. S. Officers withdrawn from Civil employment in connection with the mobilisation of the China force are to be shortly made available for their ordinary duties. The twenty seven Civil Medical Officers still in China and in hospital ships and base hospitals are to be replaced by doubling up of Military charges in India.

The Government of India have agreed to accept the Brigade Division staffs with field batteries returning to India from China.

Orders have issued for the provision through the Ordnance Department of saddlery and line gear for the new schools of Mounted Infantry in India.

The appointment is sanctioned of five additional inspectors of Supply and Transport to provide one officer for each of the four commands, with one to fill furlough vacancies, for the more efficient supervision of expenditure. Such officers will receive personal allowances of one hundred rupees monthly, with travelling allowance. The cost of the scheme is Rs. 43,800 in the first the year, rising eventually to something over a lakh of rupees annually.

In view of the protraction of hostilities in South Africa the period within which special South African leave may be taken is extended without restriction of date to one year in each case after the officer concerned is free to take it.

It is ruled that leave of absence exceeding nine months entails forfeiture of appointment in case of Gunnery Instructors, also that such appointments are to be for five years, or until promotion to the rank of Major.

RETURNING TROOPS FROM CHINA DETAINED.

The return of the 12th Field Battery, 4th Bombay Cavalry, and 4th Panjab Infantry from China has been cancelled, and they will now remain there until next spring. The 3rd Madras Infantry on return from Hongkong go to Singapore for garrison duty until they can be relieved by a British Infantry battalion.

INDIAN CRICKETERS IN ENGLAND.

K. S. RANJITSINGHI has had a marvellous run of good luck lately. For Sussex v. Worcestershire he scored 0 and 139. Against Gloucestershire in the following match he could only make 1 but against Somerset scored 45 and 285 not out, and against Lancashire 204 which now places him at the head of the batting averages.

J. G. Greig has done nothing remarkable recently, his last few efforts resulting in scores of 3 and 39 not out against Surrey, 55 and 12 against Derbyshire and two wickets in the second innings, and 1 and 8 against Yorkshire.

E. E. Steel, despite the announcement that he would be unable to appear again for Lancashire this season, took part in the match against Yorkshire, scoring 10 and taking 3 wickets.

E. H. D. Sewell, playing for London Country v. Leicestershire, scored 36 and 18. For Essex Club and Ground against Broxbourne he made 200 not out (including 32 fours) and took 6 wickets for 25 runs. For Essex C. and G. his figures up to August 14th are 1,130 runs for 16 innings, and 61 wickets for 543 runs. In all matches he has this season scored 1,930 runs for 41 innings and taken 159 wickets for 1,700 runs.

The two Hampstead players Ahsan-ul-Hak and Mahomed Said have been doing well lately. Ahsan-ul-Huk playing for Middlesex 2nd XI vs. Essex 2nd XI scored 0 and 10 and took 1 wicket. Playing for M. C. C. and G. against London County he made 10. For Hampstead he has, however, done better scoring 36 and 72 and taking 6 wickets against Devonshire Park; 26 and 4 wickets against Hamptonwick and; 38 and 2 wickets against West Herts C. and G. His Club compatriot Mohamed Said scored 30 and took 3 wickets v. Hampton Wick: 24 v. U. C. S. Old Boys: 35 v. West Herts C. and G.; and 23 and 3 wickets v. Bushey.

E. B. Collen, a well known Simla player and son of Sir Edwin Collen playing for Blackheath vs. Incogniti scored 16. B. C. Fairfax a player who played a prominent part in Poona cricket a few years ago when stationed there with his regiment, the Durham Light Infantry, is batting in fine form for the Yorkshire Gentlemen this season.

R.

CRICKET AT DHARWAR.

ON the maidan near the District Police lines a cricket match was contested between the Dharwar Gymkhana and the S. M. Railway and was won by the former by 42 runs on the first innings.

Play started at 11'45 and the Railway team skippered by Mr. Dwane closed their first venture for 133 runs before 2 p.m. Mr. Sinclair put up his score of 32 very rapidly and it was a fine exhibition of powerful hitting. Mr. Vaz's score of 26 was put together by patient and careful cricket, whilst Mr. Woodliffe compiled his score of 31 by steady cricket and Mr. Mollan also batted well for his 12. Mr. Gibb for the Gymkhana was most successful in the trundling department, capturing 4 wickets.

The Gymkhana responded with 175 in compiling which Messrs. Cameron, Wallinger and Blathwayte notched 57, 34 and 39, respectively, whilst Dr. Grayfoot made 14. Mr. Cameron's score was distinguished by clean hitting and matters were very lively indeed whilst he and Mr. Wallinger were partners.

The second innings of the Railway team started at 5'48 and within the space of half an hour Messrs. Gill and Sinclair scored 88 runs. The former's score of 45 was a fine exhibition of good cricket, whilst Mr. Sinclair's score of 37 was put up in his characteristic rapid hitting vein. Appended are the scores

S. M. RAILWAY.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
G Gill, b Gibb	8	c Ward, b Coen	45
H Sinclair, b Gibb	32	not out	37
F Binny, b Gibb	0		
M Vaz, run out	26		
H Dwane, c Fellowes, b Coen	0		
H Muscroft, b Coen	0		
J H Woodliffe, l-b-w, b Ward	31	tc	
A Brown, b Ward	3		
A Mollan, b Ward	12		
G Hayes, b Wallinger	2		
P Power, not out	7		
Extras	12	Extras	5
Total	133	Total	88

DHARWAR GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.	
M Gibb, b Hayes	0
Ward, b Hayes	2
W Wallinger, retired	34
R Knight, run out	5
W Cameron, c Mollan, b Power	57
H Blathwayte, c Dwane, b Binny	39
W Coen, b Binny	0
J W Fellowes, c Gill, b Binny	5
Dr Grayfoot, b Power	14
H Wray, not out	8
T Hawes, b Power	4
Extras	7
Total	175

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

LAST evening members of the Bombay Gymkhana played a match on the Cooperage, the teams being Whites vs. Colours. The latter won by a dropped goal and two tries (10pts) against a try (3pts) scored by the Whites.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE PORT OF LONDON.

INCREASE OF SHIPPING DUES.

TARIFF REVISION IN CHINA.

LONDON, AUGUST 17.

AT the ordinary general meeting of the London and India Docks Company last week, Mr. C. J. Cater Scott, the chairman, announced that on and after January 1 next the dues on shipping would be raised from 1s. to 1s. 6d. a ton. The directors, Mr. Scott went on to say, had long felt that the proprietors were entitled to increased revenue, and their opinion had been and was that the most appropriate mode of raising it would be by imposing dues on the barges and goods which were at present legally entitled to use the docks, but which contributed nothing to the company's revenue for the services and accommodation rendered to them. Three-fourths of the business passing through the docks paid nothing to the company for the accommodation given. This position, arising out of Acts passed 100 years ago, when the circumstances of trade were absolutely different, was as detrimental to the dock proprietors as it was prejudical to the shipping interests of the port. Hence the board promoted the Lighterage Bill, which, by enabling the company to levy charges on all using the docks, would have made the incidence of their charges more eqitable.

They, however, failed to obtain the support of shipowners, although the received expressions of sympthy with the company's position, and the Bill was thrown out, and the whole subject of the Port of London was referred to a Royal Commission. Mr. Ritchie, then President of the Board of Trade, expressed his belief that the Commission might be expected to report with but little delay; but it soon became evident that the Royal Commissioners had a very lengthy, laborious, and difficult task, and that the Board's hope of an early or interim report could not be realised. The Royal Commissioners were still prosecuting their investigations, and a long time—possibly years—must elapse before effect could be given by Parliament to any recommendations they might make. The directors felt they could not leave matters "in statu quo" for an indefinite period. It was admitted by universal consent that increased dock accommodation was imperative, and his colleagues and he felt that they ought not to delay taking steps to provide for the growing demands of the port. The subject had been receiving their attention for some years, and after carefully selecting what they believed to be the only available site which was within the limits of the London cartage area—namely, to the south of the Royal Albert Dock—they applied for Parliamentary powers to construct a new dock. The Bill had passed through both Houses of Parliament and now only awaited the Royal assent. They were anxious to commence the construction of the new dock at the earliest possible moment, and to make it in every respect worthy of the port and adapted to the most modern requirements of shipping. To do this, however, the company must raise a very considerable amount of capital, which could not be obtained on reasonable terms unless their revenue were first improved sufficiently to attract investors. Hence, if the directors had no other inducement and no other justification—and they claim to have both—for raising the tonnage dues, they would feel obliged for this reason to take that step.

If, when the Royal Commissioners had reported, legislation should take the form of giving the revenue powers that had been asked for, the binding assurances given by him in his evidence before the Royal Commissioners stood on record as a deliberate statement of the directors' policy and intentions. These assurances were that they would consent to the "maximum" dues chargeable on shipping (which were at present fixed at 1s. 6d., with rent from date of entrance) being reduced to 1. 4d., to include four weeks' rent; that the reasonableness of the amount of the new charges on goods, having regard to the different descriptions of goods, should be subject to the right of appeal to the Railway Commissioners; that no greater dividend should be paid on the capital stocks of the company than 4 per cent.; that any surplus should be applicable to either the reduction of loan capital, the provision of a reserve fund not to exceed 10 per cent. of the capital stocks of the company, or the reduction of rates; and, lastly that the company would bind itself to undertake to complete with all despatch the proposed extension of the Albert Dock, and also certain improvements at the other docks. On the other hand, should the Legislature create a radical change in the ownership and control of the docks, it might be that the board would no longer be charged with any responsibility to the port, and would have only to protect the rights of the debenture-holders and proprietors.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has arranged with the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury that, during the temporary extension of the period of the appointment of British Commercial Agents in various countries abroad, the fees hitherto levied for answering inquiries, &c., shall be remitted, except in so far as the cost of journeys undertaken by them for private firms has to be met. In the case of such journeys the subsistence fee of £1 1s. per night will still be claimed, in addition to the actual expenses of locomotion, but there will be no charge for the Agent's services.

The Hon. Secretary of the China League, Mr. A. R. Burkill, has sent a letter to the Foreign Secretary on the subject of tariff revision in China. The China League writes:—A good authority places the increase in the import duties on the restoration of the tariff to an effective 5 per cent. basis at 4,700,000 taels per annum (say, roughly, £700,000). The concessions obtained in return are limited to "the facilitating the river approaches of the Pei-ho and the Yang-tsze." Presumably an engagement on the part of the Imperial Government to undertake this work. Large sums of money are collected annually by the Imperial Maritime Customs as tonnage dues (the total in 1900 was Haikwan taels 481,000). In English ports such collections are devoted to the conservation of harbours and kindred purposes. As far back as 1867 the Chinese Imperial Government pledged itself, in a despatch dated April 22 of that year, addressed to the doyen of the Diplomatic Body, to set aside the tonnage dues charged on foreign shipping regularly and permanently for certain objects calculated to improve the conditions of the shipping trade and of navigation. For the past 35 years the Ministerial body in Peking, the Consular authorities, the chamber of commerce, and the commercial community in Shanghai, have been urging on the Imperial Government the pressing need for conservancy work in the Yangtsze and the Whangpoo. For 35 years nothing has been done by the Imperial Government towards improving the conditions of the approaches to the Yang-tsze, Whangpoo, and Pei-ho. During this period the tonnage dues have been persistently diverted from their proper and avowed uses, and "want of funds" is now, as it was 35 years ago, the excuse of the Imperial Government for not carrying out work which it had agreed upon executing. With heavy indemnities to meet, and almost every source of revenue pledged up to the hilt, it is not improbable that "want of funds" will for the next 35 years nullify the concessions obtained by His Majesty's Government, and for which imports (mainly British) are to be taxed an extra 4,700,000 taels per annum. Whatever the Imperial Government may do in the matter of facilitating the river approaches of the Pei-ho and the Yang-tsze, the China League maintains that such a concession is inadequate and inappropriate under the circumstances. In conclusion, the league expresses the opinion that "the one appropriate, obvious, and equitable countervailing concession for the raising of the import tariff is an effective transit pass system, as provided for in Art. XXVIII. of the Treaty of Tien-tsin, which the Chinese authorities have been hitherto allowed systematically to nullify." The League also holds that no tariff revision should take place except under the recognised procedure laid down in Art XXVII. of the Tien-tsin Treaty.

Those who have followed the course of events in China of recent years will be able to read between the lines of two very suggestive "replies" in the House last week. "Our rights could not be prejudicially affected unless the British Government agreed, and they have agreed" is the gist of the first. "Any complaints will be forwarded in due course to the proper authorities, who will make official representation, and nothing will come of them," is perhaps a not unfair paraphrase of the second. "As it was in the beginning . . . ." Mr. Moon, for Mr. Yerburgh, asked the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether the imposition of an import duty on goods which had up to the present been on the free list would be in accordance with the agreement between Great Britain and China of November 8, 1858, made under Article 26 of the Treaty of Tient-sin, 1858. Mr. A. Chamberlain, who replied, said: The abolition of free imports would involve the abrogation of Rule 2 of the Agreement of November 8, 1858. The treaty rights of Great Britain in China could not be affected by any decision come to by a majority of the foreign representatives at Pekin, but, as I have already stated, His Majesty's Government approve of this modification of our treaty rights, and have determined to assent to it. Mr. Moon, on behalf of Mr. Yerburgh, asked the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether in view of the fact that certain concessions obtained by British subjects in China had been rendered inoperative by the policy of Chinese officials, His Majesty's Government, now that the Powers had arrived at a settlement with China, intended to take any, and if so what steps with a view to rendering such concessions effective and to protecting the rights and vested interests of the British subjects therein concerned. Mr. A. Chamberlain, who replied, said: "His Majesty's Government will take such steps as may be necessary to protect the rights and vested interests of British subjects who have lawfully obtained concessions in China by supporting them through His Majesty's Minister at Pekin, or by such other means as the circumstances may require."

It is impossible to impress on British capitalists too often that the only "vested interests" that are dear to the British Government are those invested in the United Kingdom.

The following letter from the South African Trading Company of Copenhagen, under date of July 10, to the "Manufacturers' Record" of Philadelphia, speaks for itself:—"We shall be glad if you will kindly furnish us with estimates from some of the best American manufacturers for the following complete plants, which we intend to erect in South Africa. Prices should be f.o.b. U. S. A. port or better c.i.f. Port Natal, including:—Saw-mill Machinery—One circular saw for cutting deals flat and deep 3 in. to 4 in. by 9 in. to 12 in.; one band saw for cutting logs (especially teak) up to 30 in.; one turning machine for turning rails, balustres, &c.; one planing machine. one moulding machine to plane mouldings 1, 1-2, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 9in. Dynamo or boiler for above machinery. Soap Factory—Complete plant, including boiler or dynamo (give price for both), for a small factory of household soaps and cheap toilet soaps. Please give full detailed description. Tobacco Factory—Complete plant, including tobacco-leaf cutting-machine (capacity 1,500 pounds per day), drying machinery, fermenting and packing machinery, with full description. Dynamo or boiler for same. Price of decorated tins for tobacco, one-quarter, one-half, and one pound, square and round; price per gross. Send samples if possible. "Brickmaking machinery, complete for turning out 1,020,000 bricks (common ones) per day. Full description wanted, also price for boiler or dynamo. Lifting Crane—A good lifting machine to shift logs up to five tons weight. The crane is required for fixing in timber shed 150 by 150ft. long in such a way that the crane can be moved through the entire length of shed on rails placed alongside the walls about 16ft. from the ground. If you know of a better way of moving logs, kindly let us know. Rails (narrow gauge) and two small iron cars for moving timber in yard, length of rails about 150ft., which should be of a pattern easy to remove to place required. All machinery to be of newest inventions and best makes, with full particulars as to space of building required, also approximate consumption of coal or electricity. If prices cannot be given c.i.f. Port Natal, weights of each complete plant should be given to enable us to calculate freight and expenses.

The Ottawa correspondent of the "Toronto Globe." writes under date July 22:—From unrevised figures obtained at the Department of Customs it would appear that the foreign trade of Canada last year increased about 13,000,000dols. over the year previous, which was by far the largest in the history of the country. On the basis of imports entered for consumption and exports of Canadian produce only, exclusive of the percentage usually added for exports to the United States not recorded, the total foreign trade of the last fiscal year was 358,864,581dols. On the same basis for the previous year the trade was 345,985,174dols. It is not possible at present to give the figures of the aggregate foreign trade, which includes the total imports and exports, but it is confidently expected that they will be in the neighbourhood of 394,000,000 dols. For the fiscal year 1900 the aggregate foreign trade was 381,517,236dols. The exports of domestic produce by classes for the fiscal years 1900 and 1901 were as follows:—

	1900. Dols.	1901. Dols.
Mine	24,580,265	39,982,573
Fisheries	11,169,083	10,720,352
Forest	29,663,668	30,003,857
Animals and their products	56,148,807	55,499,547
Agricultural products	27,516,609	24,977,662
Manufactures	14,224,287	16,012,502
Miscellaneous articles	208,070	44,642
Coin and bullion	1,670,068	393,077
Total	165,180,253	177,639,192

It will be noticed that there is an increase of about 5,000,000dols., or 60 per cent., in exports of produce of the mine, and a satisfactory growth of 2,000,000 dols. in manufactures exported. The exports of produce of the farm, fisheries, and forest have been practically stationary. The exports of foreign produce from Canada in 1901 amounted to 20,379,212 dols. In 1900 they were 21,252,354dols. The figures show that last year foreign farm produce to the value of 15,820,302dols. was imported by Canadian routes, while the year previous such exports amounted to 12,101,212dols. The total imports entered for consumption in 1901 were 181,225,389 dols. For the year previous they amounted to 180,804,316dols. Exclusive of coin and bullion the imports for consumption for the two years were as follows:—1901, 177,688,075dols.; 1900, 172,506,878dols.; increase, 1901, 5,181,197dols.; duty collected in 1901, 29,128,548dols.; duty collected in 1900, 28,889,110dols.; increase in 1901, 239,438 dols.

The average rate of duty on the imports dutiable and free entered for consumption, after deducting coin and bullion, and the value of Indian corn imported and subsequently exported was 16·89. In 1896 the average rate on this basis on the importations for that year was 19·19. There was, therefore, a reduction last year as compared with the rate in 1896 of 2·30. If the rate of duty which prevailed in 1896 had been in operation during the last fiscal year the people would have paid 4,000,000dols. more in duties.

The Tasmanian Budget statement last week showed that the year 1900 had been most satisfactory, the surplus of revenue amounting to £131,000. In order partly to compensate for the loss of revenue by large remissions of customs under the new Federal tariff the Treasurer announced that the imposition of a general income-tax was contemplated and a policy of moderate expenditure was proposed. The Minister of Lands and Works also announced the Government programme relating to lands, works, mines, and railways. He reported satisfactory progress in the settlement of the country lands, a marked improvement in the timber industry and a steady advancement in mining developments. It was probable that the value of the mineral output in the coming year would amount to £2,000,000. It is satisfactory to learn that the Budget has been well received in the colony.

A SAIGON Journal, "L'Opinion," contains a four column interview which its representative recently had with an escaped Boer, named Edwin Sanders, now in hospital at Saigon. The Boer, it seems, was captured, wounded in more than one place, outside Ladysmith on the 6th September, 1900. He was taken to Cape Town, and thence to Ceylon, which he curses. While in camp there, it seems, he cut off his beard and, escaping the vigilance of the sentries managed to find his way to Colombo, where, he got a place as stoker on a cargo boat bound for Rangoon. From Rangoon he went to Moulmein, whence he walked overland to Bangkok, and so by steamer to Saigon, where, being in poor health, he was admitted to hospital. He dares not leave Saigon for Hongkong or Singapore as he might fall into the hands of the British authorities.

THE GAIKWAR AND HINDU MARRIAGE REFORM.

OUR readers will remember the Memorial submitted by Mr. Khimji Hirji Kayani, the Hon Secy. of the Cutchi Dassa Assawal Mandal, Bombay, to his Highness the Maharahja Gaikwar of Baroda, on the prevention of "Kanaya-Vickraya, i.e., the practice of selling children in marriage under the age of 14 for money considerations to the persons of 40, 50 or 60 and above. Mr. Khimji Kayani has received the following acknowledgement from H. H. the Gaikwar.

"Dear Sir,—I have been desired by His Highness the Maharaja Saib Gaikwar to thank you for your courteous letter. His Highness felt great pleasure in going through your memorial which was at sensible and patriotic. His Highness will take another opportunity to let you know in full what his own sentiments and views are on the subject matter of your present memorial. His Highness is inclined to believe that the necessity of straight forward and fearless conduct on the part of our public spirited citizens, is not less imperative than the necessity for social legislation, emanating from the State. If people have the courage to hold fast to their convictions and abide by them, the occasion for coercive legislation would be minimised. Such good would result from the peoples good understanding and liberal thoughts. However, legislation is sometimes needed in matters of Social Reform and you will hear His Highness' views on the subject of your memorial on some future occasion. Thanking you again."—I am, &c.

MANUBHAI N. MEHTA, Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar."

VACCINATION IN BOMBAY.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CLARKSON'S report on Vaccination shows that animal vaccination was carried on in the following places of the Bombay Presidency during the year.

In the Western Registration District, vaccination with animal lymph was performed in 5 villages of the Khandesh and in 1 of the Nasik Thana and Kolaba Collectorates.

In the City of Bombay vaccination with animal lymph exclusively was carried on throughout the year.

To check the waste of animal lymph the Superintendent has used the lymph mixed with glycerine, as advocated by Dr. Copeman in a certain number of cases. He finds that the insertional success varies with the age of the emulsion used. The results are encouraging, but as yet the success is not equal to that obtained by using lymph direct from the calf.

In the Central Registration District animal vaccination was carried on throughout the year in the Poona City, Poona Cantonment and Kirkee Cantonment. and in the towns of Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Satara. Of the minor Municipalities, Junnar, Alandi Jejuri, Sasvad, Sirur, Talegaon Dabhada, Lonavla, Baramati, Sangamner, Vambori, Bhingar, Karad, Wai, Rahimatpur, Mhasvad and Chiplun have provided sums for a calf every six months; the Barsi and Pandharpur municipalities have provided a calf every four months,

The practice of calf lymph has been introduced in in the chief towns of Bhor, Phaltan, Aundh, and Akalkot Native States.

In the Southern Registration District animal vaccination was continued in Belgaum, Dharwar, Hubli and Gadage Towns and in the States of Kolhapur, Sangli and Savanur.

In the Gujarat Registration District animal vaccination was carried on till October 1900, and it was then discontinued owing to heifers being not available.

In the Sind Registration District animal vaccination was carried on in the town of Karachi, without any opposition, throughout the year.

The quality of lymph in use throughout the year was good. No consignments of English lymph were received during the year. Lymph is supplied to mofussil applicants by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners and the Superintendent of Vaccination, Presidency Circle, Bombay. No other lymph except animal and human was used in this Presidency during the year. The comparative results of the different kinds of lymph used are not shown this year as the Government Resolution was received towards the end of the year under report.

No inoculation was reported to have been practised anywhere in the Presidency except in the towns of Karachi and Hyderabad.

No instances were reported of any disease having been communicated through vaccination.

In the majority of towns, the numbers under one year vaccinated exceed the number available. Practically all the towns showing this excess are in famine-stricken districts and to large centres there was a large influx of people and the childern they brought with them were vaccinated and a camp or poorhouse in the neighbourhood of a town would increase the numbers operated upon. It is probably that all were not under one year of age, but as there were no registers from which the age could be judged, errors in this matter are excusable.

THE EXTERNAL TRADE OF SIND AND BALUCHISTAN.

SIND and Baluchistan trade with Afghanistan in an official report first issued shows a marked decline, both under imports and exports. Imports are smaller than those of 1899-1900 by Rs. 8,83,912 and exports by Rs. 5,79,263. The bulk of the Afghan trade is carried on with Kandahar. Last year, a marked improvement took place in imports from and exports to Kandahar, but this year the trade has resumed its former dimensions and is smaller than that of 1899-1900 by Rs. 7,02,982 under imports and Rs. 5,06,787 under exports. Fruits, ghee and wool are the principal items of import from Kandahar, while Cotton, Piece goods, iron and refined sugar are chiefly exported to that place.

The Seistan trade shows a satisfactory development during the year under review, both under imports and exports. The value of the import trade is nearly six times that of the year 1899-1900, while the export trade is almost double.

BROACH NOTES.

DURING the past fortnight, writes our correspondent, plague has been spreading slowly but surely in the city until now only the fort remains uninfected. The Ghanchis and Dhirzis among whom so for the bulk of the cases has occurred are leaving Broach in numbers.

Rat killing has been taken up with energy in some parts of the district while in others little is being done. In the Broach taluka where the best results have been obtained over 100,000 rats have been destroyed since Government first offered the reward.

Owing to the difficulty of arranging outside cricket matches only local ones have been played here. Last Thursday being Cocoanut Day the station played the High School and defeated it without much difficulty.

ALLEGED THEFT OF PEARLS.

VALUED AT FOUR LAKHS OF RUPEES.

POLICE CONSTABLE HANLEY on Sunday arrested two Hindu brothers, named Gangaram Lau and Rampreasad Lau, on a charge of theft of one hundred and eighty pearls valued at rupees four lackhs, the property of a jeweller, Chunilal Panalal. It appeared that on Sunday, in Kolbhat Lane, the first accused was found selling four pearls and he was arrested on suspicion. The accused were found in possession of all the pearls, save one, which they had crushed to test its genuineness and which was valued at Rs. 2,000. The accused will be placed to-day before Mr. T. J. Strangman. Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, for trial, Police Inspector McDermott prosecuting.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower, Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade		0	5
B Mandvi Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	6	13	40
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	3	6	30
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	1	0	10
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	9	40
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	1	9
G Mahim and Worli	0	2	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	5	10
Total	0	35	153
Total plague deaths to date	97,728	61,883	
Same date last year	11	5	157

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

THE adjourned meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Hall, Mr. D. E. Wacha presiding.

A POINT OF ORDER.

Before the President had signed the minutes of the previous meeting Mr. Hormusji Vakil said that on the last occasion a motion, of which he had given a notice, was ruled out of order by the President, without giving him a hearing. But it was not mentioned in the minutes that he was not permitted to argue the point. The procedure adopted by former President of the Corporation was quite different. Mr. Hormusji then referred to a motion, which Mr. Vachha had, as member of the Corporation, moved and which was ruled out of order. That motion, although ruled *ultra vires*, was not only allowed to be moved but also permitted to be seconded. This precedent, the speaker said, the President had on the present occasion set aside. The President was in the position of an accused and he passed a verdict in his favour as judge and jury, without hearing the complainant. Mr. Hormusji, therefore, asked the President to be good enough to add the following, words which he considered were very proper in the minutes: "Without allowing Mr. Hormusji to speak on the motion."

The President observed that though the precedent cited by Mr. Hormusji was not on all fours he would, to avoid all argument on the question, allow, the words to be added in the minutes.

BUFFALO SHEDS NUISANCE.

The Corporation considered a letter from Mr. M. E. De Souza and others regarding the insanitary condition of certain buffalo sheds of Nana Shunkar Sett's wady, Girgaum, and of a chawl in the vicinity, and the Commissioner's report thereon.

Mr. T. W. Cuffe moved that the applicants be informed that steps were being taken to remedy the nuisance complained of. He said the Municipal executive were doing their best to minimise the nuisance, but he pointed out that the chawls had been built since the stables.

Mr. G. Lund seconded the motion.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin moved as an amendment that the matter be referred back to the Standing Committee to obtain information from the Commissioner as to what steps he had actually taken.

Mr. J. B. Petit seconded the amendment.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta asked if they were to be told that the Commissioner would go on licensing insanitary stables because near them were chawls which had only been recently built. The Divisional Officer said it was rather late to complain, but he could not for the life of him understand why that should be so. If the improvement of the flooring and other details, which were stated to be in hand, were properly carried out a great deal would be done to make the stables sanitary. The attention of the Commissioners should be drawn to these things and strenuous steps should be taken by refusing to grant licenses to abate what must be a considerable nuisance caused by too many stables being close together and having too many animals in them. He moved as a further amendment that the Corporation are of opinion that the nuisance complained of is of a serious character and the Commissioner ought to take all necessary steps for the purpose of removing it.

Mr. Hormusjee Vakil seconded this amendment.

Mr. Khali referred to a nuisance caused by the drainage passing through the Sonapur Cemetery and hoped the Commissioner would take steps to abate it.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula took it that the Corporation desired that the nuisance caused by stables should be minimised as much as possible.

After further discussion, Mr. Cuffe in replying said the department was doing all they could in the matter, but they could not overcome the habits of cows and they would become a nuisance (laughter). There was not a stable in the city that was not a nuisance at some portion of the twenty four hours.

Mr. Mehta's amendment was carried.

ADDITION OF FLOORS TO HOUSES.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved that the letter from the Executive Engineer, showing the houses to which additional floor or floors had been allowed to be added during the half year ending the 30th June be recorded.

The Hon Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula said that the practice of putting up additional floors to houses should be disallowed as much as possible as it was very dangerous to life.

The letter was recorded.

EXTENSION OF CONTRACT.

Mr. T. W. Cuffe moved that approval be given to the contract with Messrs. Vishnu Hari Athavale and Co. for the execution of works in house drainage connections in various parts of the city being varied by extension of the contract period to four years instead of two years only.

Mr. G. Lund seconded the proposition.

Dr. Master objected to the contract being extended in this way, as it would be an injustice to other contractors. The Corporation should stick to the condition of the contract.

Mr. Dhondi moved an amendment that the Corporation were of opinion that fresh tenders be invited after the period of two years had expired.

Mr. Hormusji Vakil seconded the amendment. He said that such a concession was unfair not only to other contractors, but to the Corporation itself.

Dr. Ismail Janmahomed supported the motion stating that work to the extent of Rs. 50,000 in two years had been promised to the contractors, but the Municipality was unable to give it to them.

Mr. Kabraji said the amendment seemed to him to be vague. It was not stated who was to invite fresh tenders. If the Standing Committee undertook that duty, it would carry some weight.

The Hon. Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtulla said that it was on the ground of equity that the Standing Committee proposed to grant extension of the contract to the contractors.

Mr. Haji Usuf Haji Ismail asked Mr. Dhondi to withdraw his amendment.

Mr. Cama said that in this matter it was not the contractor who was obliged but the Corporation, as the contractor could in the circumstances come down upon them.

Rao Bahadur Dhakji Cassinathji moved as a further amendment that the consideration of the matter be deferred to the end of the agenda and in the meantime that the Commissioner be requested to lay the agreement on the table.

Dr. Jehangir J. Carsetji seconded and Mr. Unwalla supported this amendment, the latter observing that putting questions of equity aside they should stick to the contract.

Mr. Mehta in supporting the original motion said it was not mentioned in the contract that work would be given to the extent of Rs. 50,000 but the question was whether, when tenders were invited there was anything to show that the Corporation estimated that the work would amount to that sum. The contractor pointed out that the deposit taken from him was based on the assumption that the work would extend to Rs. 50,000. The officials supported that and in these circumstances the question was whether it was not right and fair that the contractor should have an opportunity of doing work to that amount. (Hear, hear).

Mr. Dhondi withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Cuffe in replying on the debate said the impression in the minds of the contracting parties was that the contractor was to receive work to the extent of Rs. 50,000.

The amendment of Rao Bahadur Dhakji Cassinathji was rejected and the motion to extend the time of the contract was carried.

THE DUTIES OF DEPUTY HEALTH OFFICERS.

The executive Health Officer forwarded a statement as to the duties of the deputy health officers. Dr. Sukhia said the statement showed that the deputy health officers were simply doing work which could be done by ordinary karkoons.

Dr. Dinsha Master said the deputy health officers wasted the morning hours in making inquires as to the causes of deaths.

Mr. Dhondi thought Drs. Sukhia and Dinshaw should have suggested some work for the deputy health officers.

Dr. Sukhia said they should be given charge of the dispensaries as suggested by the executive health officer himself.

The communication from Dr. Turner was recorded.

THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST REPORT.

On the motion to record the administration report of the Improvement Trust, Dr. Sukhia drew attention to the fact that an officer drawing not more than Rs. 200 per month was able to do bacteriological work and it showed that it was extravagant for the Municipality to pay Divisional Health Officer Rs. 1000 per month. It was clear from the appendix to the report that the insanitary conditions at Nagpada were in the streets and not in the houses, and the whole of the money spent on house improvement was wasted.

Sir Bhalchandra replied that Dr. Sukhia was wrong in his conclusions.

Mr. Dhondy moved an adjournment and the Council rose till Thurday next.

The goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, for the week ending 10th August, 1901, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1900 of 181,349 maunds and Rs. 54,935 in the earnings.

A Bengal lady, belonging to the Brahmo Samaj, says a contemporary, has been astonishing her countrymen by delivering a public lecture on the life and life-work of Pundit Ishwar Chunder Vidyasagur, the widow marriage reformer, before a crowded meeting held in honour of the Pundit in Sylhet. Srimati Himarta Kumari, for that is the lady's name, was on her feet for more than an hour. This is the second or third instance of a Bengali lady appearing before the public in a Bengal town as a speaker.

THE LATE PROFESSOR O. S. PEDRAZA.

A MEETING of the friends and admirers of the late Professor O. S. Pedraza was held last evening at the Alexandra Institution, Esplanade, to take the necessary steps to perpetuate his memory. Mr. Cursetji Manockji Cursetji presided, and there was a large gathering including a few ladies. The Chairman briefly stated the object of the meeting, which, he said, was convened at the request of the pupils and friends of the late Professor, who were desirous of assisting in something being done to preserve his memory and to obtain the necessary funds. The general wish was to have something quiet and modest in the way of a memorial, just suited to express the appreciation and regard in which the late Professor was held by the student class in Bombay.

On the motion of Dr. Cawasji Pestonji, seconded by Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, it was resolved that a letter of condolence be addressed to Madame Pedraza on behalf of the meeting by the Chairman.

Mr. Kemp proposed that subscriptions be collected for the purpose of raising a memorial, and that Messrs. J. E. Davar, Pirojshah J. Murzban and E. R. Sahiar be appointed honorary secretaries for collecting the same. Mr. E. J. Davar seconded the proposition, which was adopted.

With regard to the form the memorial should take, the Chairman suggested that a tablet, with suitable inscription, might be erected on the grave of the late Professor, at a cost not exceeding Rs. 500.

After some discussion it was resolved on the motion of Mr. Kemp, seconded by Mr. P. J. Murzban, that the consideration of the form of the memorial be postponed to a later date, pending the collection of subscriptions and that in the meantime all proposals as to the form of the memorial should be submitted to the honorary secretaries.

Mr. J. E. Davar read the following letter, received by him from Principal Wordsworth, of the Elphinstone College:—"I learn with profound regret from your letter of the 27th ultimo that my dear and excellent friend Professor Pedraza has been taken from us by premature and unexpected death. Since I left India, now nearly twelve years ago, I have retained an abiding affectionate memory of him and his family. His early history, of which he gave me some particulars, was a most interesting one and bore strong testimony of the strength, elevation and disinterestedness of his character and certainly his entire career in Bombay is a speaking confirmation of his possession in uncommon measures of these qualities and all his friends whom I knew, native or European, united would respect them and feel for his character, a more tender sentiment, inspired by sigularly generous and affectionate nature. To Bombay and to his Parsi and Hindu scholars his loss is an irreparable one."

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

RANADE MEMORIAL FUND.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

	Rs.	a.	p.
His Excellency Lord Northcote	500	0	0
The Hon'ble Mr P M Mehta, CIE	500	0	0
The Hon'ble Dr Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt	500	0	0
Mr Jamsetjee Nasserwanjee Tata	500	0	0
Mr Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata	250	0	0
Mr Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Tata	250	0	0
Messrs Morarjee Goculdas and Company	500	0	0
Messrs Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpal and Narronjee Dwarkadas	500	0	0
Mr Nanu Narayen Kothare	400	0	0
The Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Kt	300	0	0
Mr W C Bonnerjee of Calcutta	300	0	0
Mr Balajee Pandurang	251	0	0
The Hon'ble Mr Justice N G Chandavarkar	250	0	0
Mr Dadabhoy Naorojee	250	0	0
The Hon'ble Mr Bomanjee Dinsha Petit	250	0	0
Mr Jehangir Bomanjee Petit	125	0	0
Mr Dhunjeebhoy Bomanjee Petit	125	0	0
Mr Cursetjee M Cursetjee	250	0	0
Mr Vijbhucandas Atmaram	250	0	0
Mr Bapujee Sorabjee F Patel	200	0	0
Mr Cursetjee Sorabjee F Patel	200	0	0
Mr Ardeshir Sorabjee F Patel	200	0	0
Messrs Moolji Jaitha and Company	200	0	0
Messrs Adamjee Peerbhoy and Sons	151	0	0
The Hon'ble Mr Gokuldas K Parekh	150	0	0
Mr Shamrao Vithal	115	0	0
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart	100	0	0
Mr Harkisondas Narrotamdas	100	0	0
Mr R M Hakim	100	0	0
The Hon'ble Mr Daji Abaji Khare	100	0	0
Mr W A Chambers	100	0	0
Professor Abajee Vishnoo Kathavate	100	0	0
Mr A Hydari	100	0	0
Mr M P Khareghat	100	0	0
Mr Vussonjee Khimjee	100	0	0
Messrs Dossil and Dhunjisha	100	0	0
Rao Bahadur Wamanrao Kolhatkar of Nagpur	100	0	0
Messrs Merwanjee and Hormusjee Cama	100	0	0
Mr Damoder Gordhandas Sookhadia	100	0	0
Mr Ganpat Sadashiv Rao	100	0	0
Mr Atmarampant Kayagaonkar	100	0	0
Mr M B Chaubal	100	0	0
Messrs Tribhowandas Vurjeevandas and Sons	75	0	0
Mr Jugmohandas Vurjeevandas	75	0	0
Mr Rustom K R Cama	51	0	0
The Hon'ble Mr Justice Candy	50	0	0
The Hon'ble Mr Justice Crowe	50	0	0
The Hon'ble Mr Justice Fulton	50	0	0
The Hon'ble Mr Justice Russell	50	0	0
Lt-Col H P Dimmock	50	0	0
Mr Nusserwanjee J Readymoney	50	0	0
Mr Dinsha Edulljee Wacha	50	0	0
Mr L N Banajee	50	0	0
Dr R Row	50	0	0
Mr Bhasker Sewaram	50	0	0
Mr Keshavdas Goculdas	50	0	0
Mr Narayan Trimbuk Vaidya	50	0	0
Mr Tahilram Khemchund CIE of Karachi	25	0	0
The Hon'ble Surrender N. Bannerjee of Calcutta	25	0	0
Mr C H Hill	25	0	0
Mr W D Sheppard	25	0	0
Mr Jamsetjee Ardeshir Wadia	25	0	0
Mr Mansukhram Suriaram Tripatti	25	0	0
Mr K Natrajan	25	0	0
Mr Dossabhoy Framjee Karaka, CSI	25	0	0
M S Rohach	15	0	0
Mr S Setlur	15	0	0
Mr Phiroz B Malbari	15	0	0
Mr Jehangir B Malbari	10	0	0
Dastur Darab Peshotun Sanjana	10	0	0
Mr Ramjee Dass of Ludhiana	10	0	0
Mr B M Pundit	10	0	0
Mr K N J	10	0	0
Sums subscribed under Rs 10	21	0	0
Total	10,179	0	0

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Egypt, Captain J. L. Langborn, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday next, brings the following passengers:—

Allardice Mr W P
Arakiel Miss
Burkitt Miss
Bell Rev G R C
Baxter Mr and Mrs B
Bathurst Mr J A
Croxford Mr S H
Corbitt Mr J O
Clarke Mr H S
Chrystie Capt J
Chatt Mr J
Ceccarini Mr and Mrs F
Davey Mr G
Donald Mr J T
Dickin Mr V B
Davies, Mr H S
Dorabjee Mr J
Fitzpatrick Mr J
Fleming Mr C A
Framjee Mr K S
Glasson Mr
Goor Mr A S
Gratwicke Mr
Gunn Very Maj D D
Haynes Miss
Hunter Mr and Mrs J H V
Hincks Mr and Mrs H T
Holman Mr
Haggard Lt-Col
Hilliard Col and friend
Hatin Mr and Mrs
Jones Miss H S
Jackson Mr and Mrs
Jehangier Mr C
Kerr-Muir Mrs
Kaka Dr
Kanga Mr B R
Knight Mr
Lamb Miss
Littlehales Mr
Law Mr J
Mian Mr C H
McGill Mr R
Mehta Mr Hill
Muir Mr J R
Macrace Mr J D
O'Brien Mrs
Prentice Dr and Mrs
Piercey Mr and Mrs
Prior Mr
Plowden Mr C W C
Raven Capt
Robertson Mr J A
Rhodes Mr J M
Rogers Mr and Mrs
Scott-Moncrieff Mrs
Scott-Cole Mr and Mrs
Seninder Capt and Mrs
Smart Col
Symonds Mr A P
Stonbridge Mr
Stevenson Mr D H
Scrofton Mr
Stewart Mr
Stephens Mr and Mrs E
Templer Maj C B
Tweedy Mr G A
Thomas Mr K L C
Thaddon Mr and Mrs
Verneres Mrs
Vernon Mr
Varley Mr F S
Walker Mr D D
Watt Mr D
Ward Mr W
Waeldon Mr J W
West Mr and Mrs
Wilson Mr J
White Mr D H

UNTIL the Bengal-Nagpur Railway was built the Central Provinces were very badly served in the matter of communications, and many districts were landlocked. Now the Provinces have, in a measure, been opened out, not only by the main line from Nagpur eastwards to Bengal, but by the important Bilaspur-Katni branch. Connection with the east coast system south of Cuttack has yet to be achieved; but meanwhile the 2ft. 6in. gauge is being introduced into the country between Jubbulpore and Nagpur. The Jubbulpore-Gondia line, with its branches, is under construction by the Bengal-Nagpur Company, and this will probably be extended 135 miles south to Chanda, so as to develop that district. A branch of 55 miles from Nagpur to Brahmapuri is also proposed. The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces has recommended this schhme, and it is officially stated that these lines are to be surveyed in 1901-02, so as to be ready as famine relief works in case of necessity. There is a wide field for the 2ft. 6in gauge in the Provinces, and lines of this kind will serve as feeders to the Bengal-Nagpur line, and give protection also to districts liable to famine.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

SALSETTE AND THE LAND REVENUE BILL.

A REPRESENTATIVE meeting of the inhabitants of Salsette was held on Sunday in the "Serene Villa" Gundowli near the Andheri Station to consider what further steps should be taken in the matter of the Land Revenue Bill Amendment. Mr. Vinayek Bapuji S Kotbare, through whom the 1st two petitions were forwarded, was voted to the Chair. The accompanying five resolutions were proposed and passed unanimously at the meeting which all along appeared to be very eager to respectfully approach the Supreme Government with a view to secure redress in time, in the matter of the Land Revenue Bill Amendment. All the speakers were unanimous in holding that the new amended Land Revenue Bill would not bring about the happy results the Government contemplate.

Resolution No. 1—Proposed by Mr. N. B. Ranade and seconded by Mr. L. B. Pereira, that this meeting enters its most respectful, but emphatic, protest against the action of the Government of Bombay in not accepting the amendement proposed by the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta and in rushing the Bill through the Council in all its stages and in face of the general opposition which the Bill has called forth throughout the Presidency.

Resolution II—Proposed by Mr. Pandurang Jeshwant and seconded by Mr. D. M. D'Lema, that this meeting authorizes their Chairman to prepare and submit a memorial to H. E. the Viceroy on the Land Revenue Bill with the signatures of the inhabitants.

Resolution III—Proposed by Mr. Pandurang Bhaoo Patel and seconded by Mr. Robert Conceicao, that the following telegram be forwarded to His Excellency the Viceroy requesting to withhold his assent to the Bill until he receives their representation. Inhabitants of Salsette intend forwarding representation. Meanwhile they most respectfully solicit Your Excellency's withholding sanction to Bombay Land Revenue Amendment Bill.

Resolution IV—Proposed by Mr. Hormusji Dorabji Guzder and seconded by Mr. J. J. Almeida, that this meeting cordially supports and emphatically upholds the action of their representatives in Council and records their deep sense of gratitude of those nominated and elected Councillors who have represented their cause with great ability and dauntless courage and with fullness of knowledge of the true agricultural condition of the ryots and a copy of this Resolution should be forwarded through the Chairman to each of the Hon. Members of the Legislative Council who made and supported the amendment in their behalf.

Resolution V—Proposed by Mr. Nesserwanji Karani and seconded by Mr. Ruttonji Jeevanji Paymaster that the following gentlemen should be sent as delegates to the ensuing Provincial Conference with power to add to their number:—Messrs. Vinayek Bapuji S. Kotbare, Muncherji Pestonji Choksi, Ruttanji Jewanji Paymaster, N. B. Ranade, L. B. Pereira, J. J. Almeida, Pandurang Bhaoo Patel, Ramdutt Vithoba Desai, Rao Bahadur Currumsey Damji, Messrs. Hormusji Dorabji Gazder, Hormusji Jehangerji Lawyer, Ardaser Edulji Commissariatwalla, Robert Conceicao, Laxumanrao B. Joglekar, Juvair Motiram.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE seventy-second report of the Court of Directors to the ordinary half-yearly general meeting of shareholders, held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on Saturday, the 17th August, read as follows:—

The Directors have now to submit to you a general statement of the affairs of the bank, and balance sheet for the half-year ending 30th June 1901.

The net profits for that period, including dols. 1,410,272·65 = Rs. 21,15,408, balance brought forward from last account, after paying all charges, deducting interest paid and due, and making provision for bad and doubtful accounts, amount to dols 3,479,515·99 = Rs. 52,19,273.

The Directors recommend the transfer of dols 750,000 = Rs. 11,25,000, from the profit and loss account to credit of the silver reserve fund, which fund will then stand at dols 3,750,000 = Rs. 56,25,000.

After making this transfer and deducting remuneration to Directors there remains for appropriation dols 2,714,515·99 = Rs. 40,71,773, out of which the Directors recommend the payment of a dividend of £1 10s. sterling per share, which at 4-6 will absorb dols 533,333·33 = Rs. 7,99,999.

The difference in exchange between 4-6, the rate at which the dividend is declared, and 1-11 7-16, the rate of the day, amounts to dols. 695,466·67 = Rs. 10,43,200.

The balance, dols 1,485,715·99 = Rs. 22,28,574, to be carried to new profit and loss account.

The Hon'ble J. J. Keswick, the Hon'ble R. M. Gray, and Mr. P. Sachse having resigned their seats on leaving the Colony, the Hon'ble J. J. Bell Irving, Mr. H. E. Tomkins, and Mr. H. Schubart have been invited to fill the vacancies respectively; all these appointments require confirmation at this meeting.

The accounts have been audited by Mr. F. Henderson and Mr. C. S. Sharp, who offer themselves for re-election.

ABSTRACT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

LIABILITIES.

		Rs.
Paid-up Capital		1,50,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund		1,50,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund		45,00,000
Marine Insurance Account		3,75,000
Notes in Circulation:—	Rs.	
Authorised Issue against Securities deposited with the Crown Agents for the Colonies	1,50,00,000	
Additional Issue authorised by Hongkong Ordinance No 19 of 1900, against Coin lodged with the Hongkong Government	38,42,519	
		1,88,42,519
Current Accounts { Silver	10,51,63,820	
Current Accounts { Gold £2,393,551 15s. 4d. =	3,67,15,051	
		14,18,78,871
Fixed Deposits { Silver	5,46,77,307	
Fixed Deposits { Gold. £3,467,783 2s. 8d. =	5,32,47,616	
		10,79,24,923
Bills Payable (including Drafts on London Bankers and Short Sight Drawings on London Office against Bills Receivable and Bullion Shipments)		2,41,87,256
Profit and Loss Account		52,19,273
Liability on Bills of Exchange re-discounted, £4,801,676 10s. 7d., of which up to this date £3,225,521 have run off.		
		Rs. 33,29,27,842

ASSETS.

Cash		6,29,96,668
Coin lodged with the Hongkong Government against Note Circulation in excess of dols. 1,00,00,000		59,79,000
Bullion in hand and in Transit		1,04,81,975
Indian Government Rupee Paper		30,45,675
Consols, Colonial and other Securities		90,50,789
Sterling Reserve Fund Investments, viz.:—		
£250,000 2¾ pr. ct. Consols lodged with the Bank of England as a Special London Reserve, at 90 £2,25,000	Rs. 33,75,000	
£222,500 2¾ pr. ct. Consols } £300,000 2¾ pr. ct. National War Loan } at 90 £4,70,250	" 70,53,750	
£353,500 Other Sterling Securities standing in the Books at £3,39,750	" 50,96,250	
		1,55,25,000
Bills Discounted, Loans and Credits		11,31,39,305
Bills Receivable		11,21,35,175
Bank Premises		10,79,255
		Rs. 33,29,27,842

GENERAL PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

30th June, 1901.

Dr.		Rs.
To Amounts written off:— Remuneration to Directors		22,500
Dividend Account:— £1.10 per Share on 80,000 Shares = £120,000 at 4-6.		7,99,999
Dividend Adjustment Account:— Difference in Exchange between 4-6, the rate at which the Dividend is declared, and 1 11 7-16 the current rate of the day		10,43,200
Transfer to Silver Reserve Fund		11,25,000
Balance forwarded to next half-year		22,28,574
		Rs. 52,19,273
Cr.		
By Balance of Undivided Profits, 31st December 1900	Rs 21,15,408	
" Amount of Net Profits for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1901, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts, deducting all Expenses and Interest paid and due	" 31,03,865	
		52,19,273
		52,19,273

STERLING RESERVE FUND.

To Balance	1,50,00,000
	1,50,00,000
By Balance, 31st December, 1900 (invested in Sterling Securities)	1,50,00,000
	1,50,00,000

SILVER RESERVE FUND.

To Balance	56,25,000
	56,25,000
By Balance, 31st December 1900	45,00,000
Transfer from Profit and Loss Account	11,25,000
	56,25,000

POWELL'S BALSAM WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Asthma.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Bronchitis.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Lung Troubles.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Colds.—Night Coughs.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Influenza.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Safe and reliable.
Trade Mark—Lion, Net and Mouse.
Established 1824. Sold by Chemists & Storekeepers throughout the world. Prepared by THOS. POWELL, Ld., London.

IMPRESSIONS OF AN INGENUE.

[LETTERS from Miss Margaret Ardent conveying her impressions of India to Miss Violet Steady of 110, Airlie Gardens, S. W., and reproduced in the "Pioneer."]

FIFTH LETTER.

Nautchpur, March 3rd.

MY Dearest Vi,—You will I know be immensely interested to hear that I am engaged to be married to Captain Ottley, and am very happy indeed. Mama is delighted as Terence is Captain the Honourable, but father says I am too young and must wait till I am quite nineteen. It is a nuisance to be so young, and seems rather unfair to visit it on me like this, as, of course, it is in no way my own fault. However Terence says he likes my age, and he has arranged to get leave and come with us to Kashmir, and we are to go for part of the time to Simla, so the year will pass quickly.

It happened at the Lucknow races, and I had a perfect time there. Terence was staying at the same house as we were, and several other men, and they were all nice and very attentive to me. One of them said there was a comet and wanted to take me into the garden after dinner one night to show it to me, but I would not go as of course, I know now how particular one has to be especially about stars and things. I do not think either that people always tell you the exact truth when they want you to do anything, and I told the man so, but he said if there wasn't a comet just that minute at all events there was a bright new star and that he would guarantee. But if there had been you know I should have heard of it from father, who likes me to be interested in such things, and if it was nonsense I call it a very stupid joke. People seem to like to treat me like a baby, but I do not mind, though I think it a silly habit. Terence does not, and that is one reason why I like him, he is so different from the others, and much handsomer.

The races were simply splendid, and I won heaps of money in a thing called a totalizator. It is a curious machine, and I don't quite understand how it works, but you only put in two rupees and get out a lot more, so it seems a splendid invention, especially if one were poor. Of course father doesn't approve of my gambling, but this is somehow different, and when I asked him he said my morals were Terence's lookout now. In some ways though Terence is quite as particular as he is. He asked me before a dance at the Chutter Munzil not to sit with people in "kala juggas," which, you may not know, Vi, means dark corners, and I promised I would not, and then he was quiet vexed because I sat out three dances with Captain Malcolm on the verandah looking over the river. But as I explained to him, I had no idea that "was" a "kala jugga," for the moon was quite full and bright, and there were lanterns too, and I particularly told Captain Malcolm that I did not wish to sit in one as I knew it was improper, so it really wasn't my fault. Terence was very good when he understood about it, and not cross at all, but still he said the moon made practically no difference, and, of course, I was glad to know, as I don't want to make more mistakes than necessary but it just shows how confusing "la convenance"—as Mademoiselle used to say—is. There was another dance at Government House, where I wore my pale pink, and even the Lieutenant-Governor was most polite to me, and said he wished for my sake he were a young dancing man again. But I had plenty of really nice partners without him.

I must say Vi, that being engaged is a very nice feeling. It seems to make you a sort of superior and older girls patronise you much less. Julie, too, is most attentive to me now and takes much more pains with my hair. Terence always speaks to her very politely in French, and she is greatly pleased, and says: "Monsieur est tres beau seigneur. Mademoiselle a bien fait." Terence loves all my frocks, particularly a white chiffon picture one with a blue sash and lace sleeves, which I wore when he proposed. He calls clothes all by the wrong names, but he has a very good taste. My ring is a big ruby set in diamonds, such a beauty and it makes me feel most awfully grown-up.

It was horrid when Terence had to go back to Calcutta. I am sure the Viceroy doesn't want him as much as I do, and it seems very dull without him now we are back in Nautchpur, though Vera is very nice and sympathetic, and we have long talks. I was learning Hindustani with a Munshi before, but now it does not seem worth while, as Terence says we shall not stay long in India when we are married, and I can say "Jao" and "Bus" and all the really necessary things already. I shall like to live in England best, I think, but I shall always be very fond of India, for I've had a very happy time, and I do think people out here are tremendously kind, though some of them have queer manners and use curious language. One lady here,—I won't tell you her name,—says "swine" quite often, speaking to and of her servants, and "infernally" hot, and you know Vi, at home we should think that dreadfully vulgar and unladylike, and yet in other ways she seems quite a lady and nice. Isn't it odd? Major Macleod said it was the effect of the Indian atmosphere, but I am sure he was wrong, as no country or climate need make one bad-mannered unless one chooses, and Terence quite agrees with me.

I have told you nothing about Terence, Vi, because I can't describe him somehow, but he is perfectly splendid, and he and father get on so well together, which is a great comfort to me. You must not mind if I do not write to you so often now, for I send him a long letter every day and it does not leave me much time. But perhaps I shall see you soon, for mamma says we must go home next spring to get my trousseau. I feel as if everything was changed and would never be quite the same again,—as if, in spite of being so much happier now than I ever was before, I had somehow, lost something, I don't know what, which was just rather a pity, I shall not even be Margaret Ardent soon, but always and whatever happens, your very loving,

MAGGIE.

THE STRAITS CHINESE AND PRINCE CHUN.

WHO IS THE EMPEROR?

THE following letter is addressed to the "Straits Times" by 'A.J.C.':—It is to be hoped that the Government will take notice of the disloyal action of the Straits Chinese British Association in the matter of the Straits born Chinese address to Prince Chun. That address was signed by nearly all the committee members of that Association. The names include those of Dr. Lim Boon Keng, Seah Liang Seah, Song Ong Siang, and Wee Theam Tew. These Straits-born Chinese in that address speak of the Emperor of China as 'our' Emperor, and speak of China as 'our' country. Evidently they look upon themselves as subjects of the Emperor of China, and take a greater pride in that than in being the born subjects of King Edward. To find Dr Lim Boon Keng among them justifies the doubt whether he is any credit to the Queen's Scholarship system. It has certainly not fostered loyalty to the British Crown. The doctor has cut off his "tow-chang". Has he also reckoned upon having his head cut off should he appear queue-less in the land of his Emperor. A tail-less Chinaman there means a rebel against the Emperor, and one ripe for the sword of the executioner! Song Ong Siang another Queen's Scholar, is in the same boat. This manifestation of disloyal feeling has aroused great indignation among the bulk of the Straits-born Chinese here. They disclaim any sympathy with the signatories of the address and consider the Gorvernment might call the Association to account. Also, it was exempted from the provisions of the Societies Ordinance on the ground that it was not a dangerous organisation. If the members do not disclaim openly the action of their committee they will bring up the question of the dissolution of the Association as a disloyal organisation. The matter is one of great moment now that the subject of the Queen's Scholarships is to the fore. Straits-born Chinese carry off a good many of these Scholarships. What is the good of these Scholarships if they mostly fall to so-called British subjects who speak of the ruler of China as their own Emperor, and disown their subjection to King Edward by birth?

THE PIVOT OF BOER SEDITION.

IT is unfortunately true, writes Mr. Edgar Wallace in the "Daily Mail" that the Boer women, and for the matter of that gentler sympatolsers with the Boer cause, have not confined their efforts to aiding the enemy practically. Stories of murder, outrage, and suffering have originated in the minds of women enjoying British protection, and have been glibly repeated by others who have received at our hands all kindness and chivalrous attention.

In Capetown, the hub, on which the whole organism of sedition turns is a woman. In her salon are to be found England's bitterest enemies, and here it is that propagandas are born, new embarrassments for England are planned, and subscription lists for sedition-mongers caught tripping, initiated. Here gather the men who pull the strings, Krugerian agents, the sub-editors of the pro Boer Press. Here are the semi-millionaires who inspire articles against capitalism, the ministers of religion who weave devilish mendacities about our soldiers; the hybrid crowd of journalists who, in varying degrees of vituperative violence, shriek periodically for moderation. And the woman gives them tea and inspiration.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills, of the 31st August, 1901:—

1. Amount to be remitted during 1901-02 16,500,000
2. Remitted from 1st April to 31st August 1901 5,443,330
3. Balance to be remitted from 1st September, 1901 to 31st March, 1902 11,056,670

THE HENTY BANK OUTRAGE.

REVOLVER DUEL.

FULL particulars of the daring attempt at bank robbery at Henty on August 7 show that it was fully premeditated. Henty is a village of 400 residents, in the centre of a farming district, 40 miles from here, on the main southern railway line. A branch of the Bank of New South Wales was established there three years ago, and is the only bank in the town. Mr. A. Lamport, formerly a clerk in the Albury branch, was appointed manager two years ago. The bank is in the most populated part of the township, being immediately at the rear of the Henty Hotel, and only about 100 yards from the railway station.

The manager and his assistant, Mr. T. Hazleton, sleep on the bank premises, and when the robbers came on the scene both he and his assistants were in a room immediately behind the banking chamber. Mr. Lamport was sitting at the table, when Mr. Hazleton went out for wood to replenish the fire. On stepping outside he was confronted by two men wearing masks and long black beards. One of the men, Joseph Minton, alias Geo. Manton, caught hold of Mr. Hazleton by the throat and forced him against the passage, while the other robber, John Roberts, now in the Albury Hospital, forced his way into the room where Mr. Lamport was sitting at a table. Mr. Lamport had not time to rise before he was confronted by Roberts, with a revolver in hand, and was summoned to "Bail up."

Roberts turned his head slightly towards where his mate had Hazleton bailed up, and Mr. Lamport, quick as lightning, opened a drawer in the table, drew from it the bank revolver, and fired at Roberts. Simultaneously Roberts fired at Mr. Lamport, and both shots told, Mr. Lamport, who rose in firing, fell back against the fireplace, and Roberts, with a cry, stumbled sideways. Quickly recovering himself, he dashed outside, followed by Minton, and both were quickly lost to sight in the gloom. Mr. Hazleton, in desperation, caught hold of a chair and threw it after the retreating robbers. In falling, Mr. Lamport pulled the trigger of the revolver again, and lodged a bullet in the woodwork of the room.

The pistol reports roused the township quickly, and the bank was soon surrounded by excited people, some with guns and other firearms. For a moment there was some danger of indiscriminate shooting. The robbers had disappeared, and Mr. Lamport was found lying wounded where he fell. Dr Marchisini, who was summoned, found that the bullet had entered his left breast, had passed round the left side, grazing the ribs, and lodged in the back, whence it was subsequently extracted.

Police and civilians proceeded to search for the robbers, but owing to the disguises adopted, little description could be given by the bank officials, and there appeared to be only the slightest clue to the identity of the miscreants. Their capture, however, was brought about very simply. For some days previous two men had been camped at the Government tank close to the town in a tent, having with them a sulky and two bicycles. They had seemed to be respectable men of the working class, but Constables Graham and Hamilton and a civilian resolved to visit the tent in search of the robbers. They found the two men in bed undressed. One of them rose when the police entered, but the other lay still, as if suffering. Minton, or Manton, told Constable Graham that they had not been outside the tent that night, but the constable on lifting the bed clothing from Roberts found his shirt covered with blood, and realised at once that the men wanted were found. No resistance was offered, and the men were quietly taken to the lock-up. It was found that Roberts was shot in the right breast. The bullet first grazed the right arm, which held the revoler fired at Mr. Lamport, and then entered the breast, embedding itself in the liver. Roberts inquired if Mr. Lamport was dead, and on being told that he was not, expressed pleasure. Dr. Marchisini attended to Roberts, and he was then sent here by train in charge of Constable Graham.

The prisoners informed the police that after escaping from the bank they burnt the masks and beards, and threw their revolvers into the dam, which is now being searched. Dr. Andrews states that there is very little hope of Roberts's recovery. He is in the Albury Hospital, and his condition is now extremely critical, internal hemorrhage having resulted from the wound, and coagulated blood is rendering his breathing labored and difficult. However, had not one of the men been wounded, it would have been difficult to connect them with the offence. Their masks and beards were a complete disguise, and when disturbed the men appeared to be calmly sleeping.

A WONDERFUL MACHINE.

The second most delicate machine in the world is one in the physical laboratory of the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore. With its diamond point this machine can rule from 15,000 to 125,000 lines to the square inch, and is used as an aid in dividing up a ray of sunlight into its component parts. So delicate is the machine that the heat of a human body will throw it out of gear.

The first most intricate and delicate piece of mechanism in the world completely eclipses this. It can carry a heavy weight, and yet a few tiny grains might cause it to break down. It controls every muscle in the world, and all that wonderful grey and white substance that is known as brain.

It encompasses your existence from the day when first, "mewling in the nurse's arms," you enter life to your last proximate indrawn breath.

"The stomach," says "Health" of this machine, "makes gastric juice, the liver bile, and the brain thought. The brain works in response to the senses of hearing, sight, smell, taste, and touch. A well-ordered, well-nourished brain will respond in a way that will best serve the individual's interests.

"The stomach receives food, digests it, and makes blood; the brain receives impressions, digests them, and makes thought. An exhausted, worn-out, or diseased stomach cannot make good blood, neither can an exhausted, worn-out, or diseased brain make good thought."

The confirmed dyspeptic has a worn-out digestive machine that is unable to make good blood, and, therefore, an exhausted brain that cannot think, and a body that is a physical wreck. He can't work.

But his case is not hopeless while he has the money to pay for a bottle of Seigel's. Let us quote an example.

"Four or five years ago I had a dangerous attack of rheumatic fever, which left me in a very feeble state of health. The rheumatism had gone, it is true, but nervous debility and indigestion set in and seized me in their very worst form.

"The pain in my chest and back after eating was such that after a while, I did not dare to look at anything solid, and eventually my appetite completely vanished.

"Once or twice, from sheer necessity, I tried to swallow a little meat, but the way it punished me soon made me repent of my rashness. I got no sleep that night, and the tortures I suffered defy description.

"In addition to the trouble in the chest and back I had a sharp shooting pain in the side of my stomach. It was so severe that I could hardly draw my breath, and I got that nervous and timid that I was positively frightened to be left alone. Often I got up with my husband between five and six in the morning, afraid to stay in bed by myself, and to be left alone in the house would almost drive me mad."

(This story of a deranged digestion is told by Mrs. Neale, 97, Penistone Road, Sheffield, and dated November 3 th, 1900.)

"In this terrible state one of my married daughters found me. She had come on a visit, and seeing me look so very ill, said, 'Why don't you try Mother Seigel's Syrup?'

"I had often read of the wonderful cures in the papers, but it never struck me that it might do me good. I resolved to try it, and I got a bottle.

"The effect it had upon me was marked. A young fellow we had living with us said he had 'never seen such a change in his life,' and he was right. I took about a dozen bottles in all, but long before the twelfth bottle the pain in my side and chest had gone and I could eat as well as ever. Life and energy soon returned to me, and a load was lifted off my chest.

"I am getting on in years now, and in the Spring and fall of the year I suffer somewhat with the old enemy rheumatism, but Seigel's Syrup never fails to set me right, and I would not be without it for anything you could give me.

"If you think others would benefit like myself, I have no objection to your publishing this letter, because if it were not for Seigel's I should to-day be in my grave or an asylum.—Yours truly (Mrs) C. Neale."

Disused brains and worn-out stomachs are like so much scrap iron, fit only for Carlyle's rubbish heap.

No man can fight the battle of life with defective digestive machinery. No woman can keep her house spick and span who is tormented and driven crazy by a ringing in the ears, backache, headache, sideache, neuralgia, and the thousand and one complaints brought on by Spring climatic effects on the bodily organism.

When the system gets clogged up or runs down like a two-and-sixpenny watch, then you are on the way to the great Sage of Chelsea's scrap-heap.

Doctor it in time. Seigel's is a Spring tonic and reviver; it stimulates digestion, and is an oil bath to a clogged mechanism.

The Road to Success, and to everything worth living for, lies in keeping a clear brain, and an internally cleansed and invigorated system.

FAMINE figures are incomplete this week, Mysore having made no return. However, a satisfactory decrease of nearly 21,000 is shown by the British province of Bombay, and the number of persons now in receipt of relief must have dropped too considerably under the half-million.

SPLENDID ISOLATION.

(BY AN ENGLISHWOMAN IN PARIS.)

A FAMOUS Frenchman once wrote, "There are two kinds of critics, those who complain that roses have thorns, others who are grateful that thorns have roses." This writer's countrymen are for ever complaining that the English rose has thorns. In fact his inexperienced fingers touch it in such a clumsy manner, that, hold it which way he may, he finds nothing but thorns. But it seems hardly fair to blame a man for awkwardness. Surely no one can wish to be pricked continually. There are two reasons for the hatred of the English in France; one is that a Frenchman is utterly incapable of understanding any nature but his own; the other is that his father has imbued him with the idea that England has an underlying hatred for France, and "Tou le père a passé, passera bien l'enfant." Over and over again I have been astonished at the terrible things we would do to all things French "if we could." It is almost incredible how deep-seated this idea is amongst Frenchmen of all classes, more especially the bourgeoisie. Our virtues are turned and twisted until they appear as vices. If we are friendly, we are simply "biding our time" ready to snap when the helpless prey comes within reach of our powerful jaws.

We are cold because we do not wear our hearts on our sleeves, we are lethargic because we do not shriek ourselves hoarse with excitement over any third-rate hero who chooses to pose for our acclamation; we are passionless because we treat rudeness with contempt, and do not wish to shoot our insulters; we are rude because our men do not take off their hats to each other, and bow and scrape on all occasions in season and out of season; we are unfriendly because we do not shake hands with a casual acquaintance in the street. The absence of visible emotion is construed into heartlesssness, and the well of hidden tears is treated as *non est*.

French people are absolutely and unalterably convinced that no Englishman has any sense of humour. They give us credit for a certain pigheaded sincerity; in fact, we are too sincere. It astonishes a Frenchman that we are not able to keep a stock of ready-made compliments to use as occasion offers. Of course enthusiasm is a delightful thing, and it would be well if we could be a little more enthusiastic, but to our prosaic English mind it can be just a little overdone. In the summer of 1899, I saw Marchand arrive in Paris. The people went wild with excitment, which was all very right and proper. Afterwards when the Major went in to the balcony of the Ministere de la Marine I was standing in the crowd some considerable distance away. We could only see a man; it was impossible to see if he were short or tall, or dark or fair; but a woman behind me seized my shoulder in her excitement, and gasped out with emotion, "Ah, mon Dieu! qu'il est beau!" I told this afterwards to a Frenchman; he saw nothing amusing in it. And yet we English "have no sense of humour!"

They argue with supreme logic, "If you are not so objectionable as we say, why are you so well hated?" It is simply impossible for them to realise that the two things which combine to make our "isolation" are power and taciturnity. The first they have had—lost; the latter they do not comprehend. Not that a Frenchman will acknowledge our power. Oh, no; our power consists of underhand "grab" and the capacity for attacking the weak. He always declare that jealousy does not influence his feelings. "Jealousy? jealousy! my dear sir. Why!—of what?" If one delicately suggests our large possessions, he smiles in a superior way, and explains somewhat elaborately that France would not "possess" if she could. She would not break up her army into composite parts. "Concentration, sir is the scheme of our greatness," he remarks sententiously. He explains that our possessions will be our undoing. "How will you carry on a great European war when it comes—and it is bound to come—with your troops scattered all over the world? You cannot put a large army on the field and leave enough at home for defence. Look at your present war. Why, having sent every available man to Africa, you cannot even crush a small handful of poor farmers. And then you will have to leave a large force in Africa to prevent hostilities breaking out again. No, you will find that your possessions are an old man of the sea some day, and where will you be? We have our army here on the spot—no division for us!" All this with an air of it-might-have-been-ours-we-wished. He is perfectly convinced that jealousy does not enter into his composition. He hates us for our vices, and because he inherited his hatered—for nothing else. We are so underhand. We have a "motive" for everything we say or do. At the time of the unfortunate "Affair" our "motive" in siding with the victim of the Anti-Jews was not an unbiased love of justice, but hatred, malice, and all uncharitablness. They have a fixed and unalterable notion that we can see every man's faults but our own. "Why," said a Frenchman to me one day with an expressive shrug, you even say that can cook!" "You mistake," I answered calmly, "our women and our foods are vilely dressed hence French gowns and chefs."

But it is utterly impossible to convince a Frenchman that the British nation is not completely composed of individuals like the conceited globe-trotter whom they caricature in their comic journals. In every country there are objectionable persons. Nothing annoys a Frenchman more than a caricature of a hugely fat, grinning, shrugging, frog-eating Frenchman with horrible clothes and a huge negligee. But not only do the French caricature us in their papers, but they take these caricatures as photographs "taken from life." And it is to be feared, alas, that this will always be so. The Frenchman will never understand us. Oil and water will never mix. Until that mythical day arrives when the lamb will lie down with the lion, a Frenchman will always see the thorns and not the roses. Instead of the few miles which separate us from our neighbours it might be thousands, so essentially different are we in our tastes, thoughts, feelings, and aims.—"St. James's."

CHANGES AT THE CHINESE COURT.

ANOTHER JUGGLE BY THE EMPRESS-DOWAGER.

THE Peking correspondent of the "N.-C. Daily News" wrote on the 25th July:—The news that is coming into Peking from Hsianfu is really encouraging—if true—and such it seems to be. The Empress has shaken the Ta-a-ko out of his heir-apparency just as readily and more easily than she unseated Kuang-Hsu three years since.

Most of the Peking officials are still in ignorance of this step. But in the Imperial family circle it is stated to be an accomplished fact. Pu Chun has joined his father in Ningnsia minus his expectations of becoming Kuang Hsu's successor. The motive of the Empress is believed to be twofold. First, she has been informed from here that Pu Chun, son of Tuan Wang, would not be allowed by the Powers to succeed the present Emperor. Not that the Powers have taken any such decided step—Oh, no!

THE REASON WHY

Only the Ministers and Princes have inquired cautiously the foreign sentiment on the subject, and been informed by the Chinese-speaking Europeans that doubtless the Ministers were holding that card up their sleeves. The Empress decided doubtless it would look better to disown the turbulent youngster herself, for her own reasons, than to disown him in deference to foreign pressure later on. Secondly, according to the plan she is said to be pursuing, to rid herself of Tuan and Tung Fu-hsiang, it seemed best to disencumber herself of Tung's son, and so, taking advantage of a spell of unruly conduct on the part of the boy, she sent him off post haste to his infamous father—a wise step on the part of the old lady!

AN EQUALLY WISE STEP

is said to be in contemplation in the retirement of Wang Wen-shao and Lu Chuan-lin from the Cabinet. This will be made known as soon as the Court reaches Peking. They will be dismissed on the ground that they are both too deaf to attend to public business profitably—for the government at least. Old Wang is an opium sot and is usually on the fence when an opinion is wanted. But Lu Chuan-lin is a dangerous man, and if he is really shelved the Cabinet will be improved. Who are to take their places has not as yet been announced. Li Hung-chang has long coveted the position, but it is not by any means certain he will obtain it.

SOUTH SEA MASSACRES.

GERMAN PUNITIVE EXPEDITION.

A BRISBANE telegram, dated August 9, says:—Information has been received concerning the operations of the German war ship Cormoran, which was recently despatched to the St. Matthias Islands to punish the natives for the massacre of Mr. Mencker and three or four others of a party of German scientists who last year visited the South Sea Islands for scientific purposes.

A pitched battle was fought with the natives, who sustained a loss of eighty men killed and seventeen captured. The prisoners have been brought to Herbertshohe, German New Guinea.

THE young Nawab of Bahawalpur, who recently gave three lakhs of rupees to the National Famine Fund, has now made a donation of ten thousand rupees towards the Hospital Fund connected with the Aligarh Muhammadan College.

THE notorious outlaw Sultan, who recently evaded arrest in the Shahpur district, was killed on the night of the 24th instant, by some zemindars near Khushab while resisting capture.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

Spain is said to have more sunshine than any other country in Europe. The yearly average is 3,000 hours against England's 1,400. We do not know how the United States is situated in this respect, but recent temperatures do not indicate a short interest.—"Harper's Weekly."

A new method of escaping from the hot nights of the city has been originated by an American, who has changed a merchant vessel into the semblance of a modern hotel. The vessel is towed down New York Bay before sunset, and is brought back to her pier early enough in the morning to permit the guests to reach their places of business at the usual hour.

A use has been found for another waste product by the utilisation of the coke ashes of gasworks for the manufacture of bricks. The process of manufacture is very simple. The ashes are reduced to a fine powder, mixed with one-tenth part of slaked lime, and after the addition of water, plugged until the mass forms a stiff paste. Then it is treated like ordinary clay, and formed into bricks by the use of suitable presses. The bricks are then stacked, protected from rain, and dried in the air, no artificial heat being used.—"Stone Trades Journal."

Lord Roberts, according to the "Genealogical Magazine," had to pay about £350 for his earldom—a charge which reminds one of Bismarck's anger at being requested to furnish 8,000 francs for the insignia of the Order of the Golden Fleece. The Chancellor angrily informed the Spanish Ambassador that had he known the cost he would never have accepted the honour, and indeed, the bill was never settled.

American publishers proceed upon the principle that a book is like a cake soap or a uneeda biscuit. English publishers need not hasten to copy these new-century methods. Let them continue to distinguish between books and patent medicines, soaps, and biscuits. There will soon be a reaction among our own best, sanest, and most useful American publishers. The dignity of literature will reassert itself.—"Chicago Post."

The longevity of beauty reputations is a tedious and expensive boom to keep up; and the smiles of a pretty woman are justly described as the tears of the purse. Necessity being (not the mother; maternity is out of fashion just now) the sister of many inventions, we discover ever new treatments for the cure of advancing Time. One lady, known alike to rich and poor, fearful of losing the faultless outline of that Cupid's bow, her perfect mouth, has had it preserved for ever by the deft hand of the tattooer, who has faintly drawn a thin red line round her lips. Another dame, whose beauty draws us with a single hair, and whose ruddy locks are a matter of much notoriety, when she finds the sunset hues fading goes to St. Petersburg to be re-dipped, and comes back positively dazzling.—"Vanity Fair."

Fishing on Friday, June 14 last, off Lamorna Cove near Newlyn, with a long line, writes E. F. Voelcker, in a letter to the "Field," I caught a cod weighing 18 3-4lbs. On being opened and cleaned here the following morning we found a copy of the Burial Service in the stomach of the fish in perfect preservation, and I have been able to identify the writing of the undertaker who supplied the books on the occasion of the funeral on August 21, 1884. So far as I can surmise the book must have been quite recently thrown away as accumulated rubbish, and have tempted the appetite of a voracious cod. From its state of preservation and the fact that the print and writing were perfectly legible, it could not long have been exposed to the action of sea water. Our correspondent (adds the editor) enclosed the Burial Service referred to, a small book 4 1-2 in. by 3in., and 1-4 in. thick. The occurrence is most curious, but we know of a precedent. In Chambers's "Book of Days," Vol. 1., there is a record of a codfish being brought (in 1626) to Cambridge Market; when opened it was found to contain a book in its stomach. The volume was much soiled and covered with slime, though it had been wrapped in a piece of sailcloth. The droll feature of that story was that the object happened to be a volume of treatises written by a man who had been long confined in a fish cellar at Oxford, where many of his fellow prisoners died from the impure exhalations of un-sound salt fish.

The Regalia removed from their home in the Tower, and now at Marlborough House, are not the old regalia which were used for the long line of English Kings. These precious objects naturally came in for a share of Puritan dislike; and in August, 1649, they were ordered "to be totally broken," all the gold and silver to be melted down, and the "jewels sold to the best advantage of the Commonwealth. These commands were carried out, and the Imperial emblems that we should regard nowadays with the utmost interest were disposed of to any huckster who would purchase them. Among the relics thus destroyed were King Alfred's crown of fine wirework in filigree gold (some of the finest goldsmiths' work), the crown of Queen Edith, as well as two other Imperial crowns, the globe and sceptre, the Coronation bracelets, the dove, and various other articles used at the ceremony of coronation, and at the banquet succeeding it. At the Restoration it was necessary to provide a new set. These were constructed in the form and fashion of the old ones. The old names, too, were given to the new ones.—"Lady's Pictorial."

There is now being observed at Driffield a custom which has prevailed time out of mind and the origin of which is lost in the mists of antiquity—that of the ringing of what is known as the "harvest bell." During the harvest month one of the bells of the parish church is rung at five o'clock in the morning and at seven o'clock in the evening, the object being to summon the people to work in the harvest fields and to call them from work at night. Though those are not the times that labour begins and ceases now, probably they may have been in a former age. Church antiquaries, who have spoken on this matter, are of opinion that originally this bell was not used for the purpose it now is supposed to serve—holding, that church bells were never, or were unlikely to be, used for such a secular purpose. It is suggested that in Romish times morning prayers were held earlier in harvest and later at night, so that those working in the harvest field could attend before and after labour, and that this bell, which has now come to be called the harvest bell, was the bell which summoned the worshippers to church. No explanation is given as to how it has come to be rung through the centuries since the final establishment of Protestantism. However these things may be, the bell is still rung, and it is worthy of note that the present parish clerk, Mr. Johnson, has rung this bell during harvest for over fifty years. He receives a small gratuity for his services.—"Yorkshire Herald."

The Paris Fire Department has recently put into successful operation an electric automobile fire engine. The automobile pump, as the French call the fire-engine, was exhibited at the Exposition of 1900, and attracted a great deal of attention. It has since been in operation for six months, and has given complete satisfaction in every respect. The start to the fire is made in from ten to twenty seconds, in place of a minute and a half, and the electric engine is able to throw a stream of water instantaneously, which is a gain of four minutes over the steam-pumps. The motor serves not only to run the vehicle, but, upon arriving at a fire, it pumps the water and is put into service by the pulling of a simple lever.

There is a common saying that a man who is his own lawyer has a fool for his client. We are inclined to think that this might even apply to the person who is his own architect. There is a fatal objection to a verandah or any permanent protection from the sun in this country, because it keeps away light at all seasons of the year. A room to which a verandah is attached in England nearly always is disagreeably dark and gloomy and often damp, while the verandah itself requires constant painting, and unless covered with creepers is usually unsightly. Modern architects, whatever their shortcomings may be, have rightly appreciated that verandahs are objectionable, and they are now seldom seen except in houses of the end of the eighteenth and beginning of the nineteenth centuries. If a recent writer in the "Daily News" had dwelt, as we recently did, on the paramount importance of outside shutters, whether solid or rayed, and of outside blinds, he would have done more good than by referring to the exploded verandah.—"Builder."

A story that has never before been told in English is the romantic history of the gradual rise of a German county squire to the dignity of Imperial Count and Prince of the Independent State of East Frisia, which Mr. Phelps Dodge has written and which Mr. Fisher Unwin is publishing this week under the title "From Squire to Prince: Being the Rise of the House of Aiksona." The three hundred years from 1430 to 1744, when the last Prince of East Frisia died without issue and Frederick the Great took possession of the country, is rich in incident and has a pathetic interest.

There are certain drawbacks to early rising. Without saying, with the sluggard, that early rising puffs men up with pride, one may at least admit that a habit which leads a man to roam the house at a time when it is usually given over to the housemaids is an inconvenient one. What to do when one has got up and where to go before breakfast on a wet morning are questions which must be faced. In the evolution of the race we have attained the morning bath; now we must aim at the morning callisthenics. Instead of yawning, we shall then come down hungry; instead of growing stodgy with advancing age, we shall keep our figures. Of course there are dumb-bells, but these do not entirely meet the case. What is wanted is such movement that at least once a day every muscle shall be exercised and every joint moved to its full extreme. Whether to take the bath after or before is another question. Unless the weather were so cold as to make exercise necessary to produce reaction, we should take the bath after rather than before.—"The Hospital."

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

The uniform of the British Army has had a curious and intersting history. It is not always remembered that it was under Cromwell, while the King was still on the Throne, that a whole army was clad in scarlet. The artillery corps of those times were dressed in a tawny unifrom, perhaps the forerunner of the modern khaki. With the exception of the Household Cavalry and the Ordnance Corps the clothing of the army was from an early period up to 1855 supplied by the colonels of the various regiments, who received a fixed sum for each man. The colonel supplied clothing according to patterns selected by a board of general officers appointed by the Sovereign. The clothing for the Household Cavalry was supplied in the same manner up to 1780, when the system was altered by royal warrant. The clothing for the Ordnance Corps was always provided by the Board of Ordnance by contract. Their system at various periods formed the subject of inquiry by Royal Commissions and Parliamentary Committees. The first of these inquiries took place in 1748, and they continued to be held repeatedly until 1855. The Board of Ordnance was abolished in 1855, and the various administrative departments of the army consolidated. Lord Palmerston's Government introduced a new system, under which all clothing, except in the case of the Household Cavalry, was to be provided by public contract, and a clothing department was established at the War Office for this duty. Royal warrants in the same year relieved the colonels from all duties connected with clothing, and abolished the Board of General Officers. Two years later a Governmen- factory was established at Woolwich for making the clothes of the artillery and engineers, which had hitherto been made by contract.

The quality of recent reinforcements of yeomanry sent to South Africa, writes the "Broad Arrow," may be judged from the official statement that they are "undergoing careful training." It is a new experience of our army that untrained men should be sent to the seat of a serious war, and a war, too, which needs special experience to deal with a peculiarly difficult situation. Yet these inexperienced yeomen, who have to take up precious time and almost more precious horses while "undergoing careful training," are the men who are drawing four times the daily rate of pay issued to a regular soldier. If these troops were exceptionally good and ready to tackle the enemy at once, their high rate of pay would really be economical; but as the contrary is the case, a grave blunder has been made in hurrying them out to South Africa really to delay the finishing of the war. It is now pretty well known and understood that, although numerically the army in South Africa is as strong as ever, in reality its fighting ability is seriously impaired by the inexperienced and untrained reinforcements which have been sent out. The number of effetive soldiers is small, and many of them are getting rather stale from their long and arduous services. It is no wonder, therefore, that Lord Kitchener has difficulty in stamping out the persistent hostility of the Boers. He wants fighting men and not recruits, and as the country is paying such high rates the least to be expected is that the men accepted should be worth their money, which apparently they are not.

The Loss of the "Viper" is much to be regretted, but at the same time it is one of the prices we have to pay for naval sovereignty. The gentlemen whose pirncipal notion in connection with the manœuvres seems to be to chronicle "breakdowns up to date," will doubtless read us a lesson on the subject. One of the halfpenny papers, we notice, contains a cartoon in which "Jack" is represented as appearing before John Bull with tears in his eyes, explaining "It was not my falt, but the rocks that got in the way." This is not at all characteristic of our seamen, or the way in which they meet disaster. We have no doubt that it will be shown that the mishap was unavoidable, but in any case those responsible will be ready to accept their responsibility, and we have greater faith in the British public than to believe that it is not sensible enough to understand that such misadventures will take place even in the best navigated of fleets.

Those who have given ear to the French menace in the Mediterranean, and to our presumed dangerous situation there, may be interested to hear that Captain Vignot, in the despondent but aggressive "Marine Francaise," proclaims the past thirty years to have been a period of naval decadence for France. He means comparative naval decadence. Then, at least, though there was neither plan of mobilisation nor of campaign, the ships were relatively good and numerous. Since that time nepotism has flourished and governmental parties have founded administrative dynasties, and now naval power is in the hands of those who know neither the long range gun nor the magazine rifle, and are men of the sailing navy. There has been conspicuous naval decadence in comparison with Germany, even with Italy, the United States, and Japan. The new Italian ships will be vastly superior to the much vaunted Victor Hugo of the new French class. Afloat there is disgust, discouragement, and complaint, and discipline is weakened, while admirals are worn out and weary before they attain command. Ashore personal rivalry leads to hapless squandering of public funds. The successors of Admiral Aube undid everything he had done, and when M. Lockory, as the exponent of like ideas, was succeeded by Admiral Besnard, the latter overthrew all that had bean accomplished. M. Lockroy returned to office, but it was to disenchant those who had placed hope in him, and M. de Lanessan has undone what little he achieved.

The "Moniteur de la Flotte" is much more content with recent occurrences, and particularly with the manoeuvres, which it says have resolved in the affirmative the question as to whether the French fleet in the Mediterrahean can prevent the union of an enemy's squadron coming from Gibraltar with friendly or allied powers in the waters of Sardinia, Italy, or Malta. There was a dearth of cruisers for scouting, as in our own manœuvres—and the new French estimates provide for only one vessel suitable for that work—but otherwise all went well and the admirals, without attempting theatrical strokes, have given a sincere and very valuable study of what might be called the "dynamic geography" of these historic waters on which, from the days of the galleys of Cleopatra to those of the ships of Nelson, the destinies of the world have been decided. The strategic lines were well chosen, and many valuable lessons have been learned.

The French Admiral, interviewed by the "Drapeau" in relation to the recent statement in the House of Commons, asserts that wireless messages were intercepted both by French and British warships in the Mediterranean. Our information is that one of the French ships near Gibraltar recorded by her instruments a message in English, evidently transmitted by a British ship or shore station, intended for another British ship. Since the syntonic system is not perfected there is nothing surprising in this. Admiral Menard made a communication to his cruisers which was taken in by the enemy, and in our own manœuvres the "B" squadron recorded an instructive message which had been despatched by one of the "X" cruisers for Admiral Wilson. In the Mediterranean manœuvres the French have made a progressive trial of wireless telegraphy. Three small divisions of ships, starting from the same place, radiated on the lines of a fan, and as the distances increased messages were interchanged. The experiment was successful, though we do not think such distances were covered as recently in our own Navy.

It is amusing to find the "Armee et Marine" of Paris complaining that we name two ships after the same victory. It claims that we take a mean advantage of the double names given to some battles. The French call their defeat at Barfleur the battle of La Hogue, and the battle of the Nile they name Aboukir. "The English," it says, have had for years two warships named Barfleur and the Nile. This is legitimate; but why have they recently found the need of naming two first-class cruisers Hogue and Aboukir? Can it be they are short of names for their enormous fleet, or do they wish to double in the imperfectly informed popular mind the number of their naval victories, and make believe that they won two instead of one in 1692 and 1798? This would, indeed, be a proceeding capable of the widest imitation."

The Emperor of Austria and the Archduke Franz Ferdinand will be present during the grand manœuvres of the Austrian Army in the angle between the Danube and the Drave in September. According to present arrangements the Emperor will leave Ischl for Vienna on August 26, and, after the important trials of the new field guns, will be present at the conclusion of the summer operations of the Vienna garrison, in which the 4th, 13th, and 25th Infantry Divisions will take part. His Majesty will be at Schonbrunn until Septemper 11, and on the next day will proceed to Dolni-Miholjac, the grand manœuvres continuing until the 17th. There will be important bridge-building operations across the Drave.

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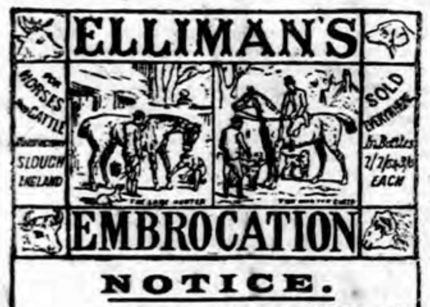

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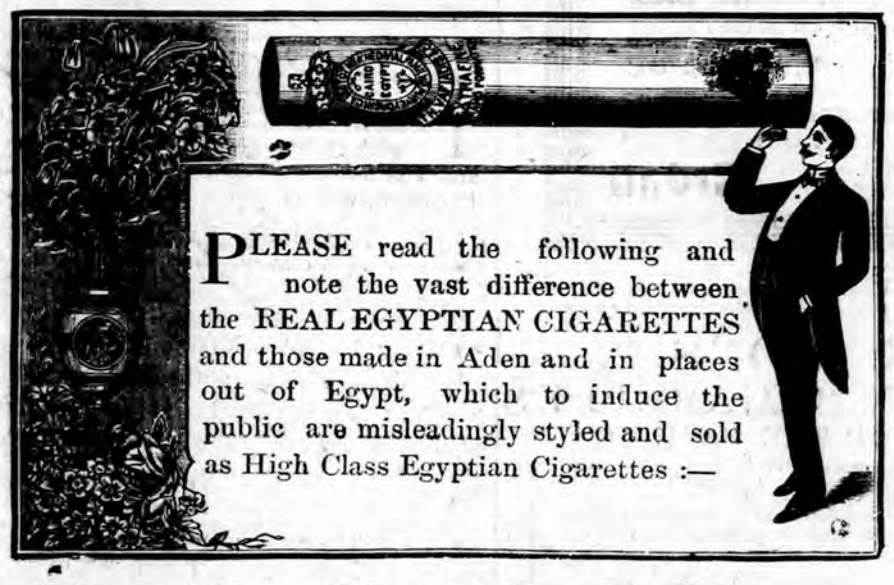

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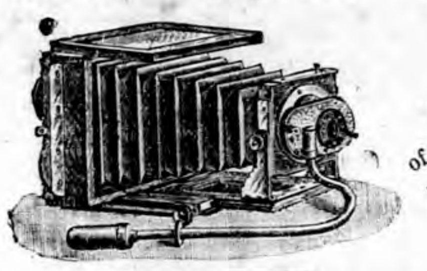

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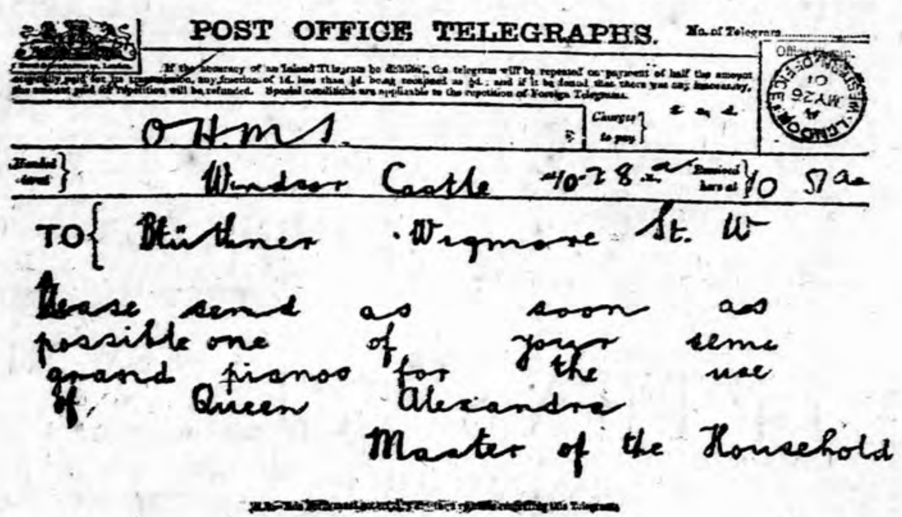

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